The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,491.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		April.	
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Galle	5
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam	8
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras	11
April		„ Coconada	13
„ Cannanore	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Cochin	2	Arrive Calcutta	17
„ Tuticorin	3		
„ Colombo	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 21st March 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	8
„ Guadur	26	„ Fao	8
„ Muscat	29	„ Bushire	10
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Linga	12
„ Linga April	1	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	5	„ Guadur	18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. Day, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 20th instant.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 29th March, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Stevskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bissett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Smith without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam Ship ALBATROSS, John Hewat, Commander, arrived from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside for their respective goods, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Hewat without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents s. s. Albatross.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship DRAGON, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside to receive delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain McClemon without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McClemon will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents ship Dragon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

Under the distinguished patronage of

COLONEL RAINES, C.B.,

AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 95th REGIMENT.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

PROFESSOR BUSHELL,

The celebrated Electro-Biologist and Electric Illusionist.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

18th AND 19th MARCH.

By the kind permission of the Officers 95th Regiment the fine Band of that Corps will perform some select Music on this occasion.

The Entertainments will commence with a series of

ASTOUNDING FEATS,

Showing the adaptation of Science, Mechanical Skill, and Dexterity as a source of amusement.

The Performance will conclude with

ABSOLUTELY ASTOUNDING EXPERIMENTS

IN

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The voluntary motions of gentlemen who come forward from the audience will be completely controlled, so that they cannot move from their seats, stand up, walk, or stand still, without permission from the operator. They will positively forget their own name—lose their own identity. One will be made to imagine himself

PRINCE ALFRED,

or any other distinguished personage the operator chooses. Another will fancy himself a huge bird, and laughable in the extreme will be his attempts to fly. These startling and almost incredible effects are really and truly accomplished without the aid of trickery or collusion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	„ 3
Third Class	„ 2
Fourth Class	„ 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15; to commence at 9 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 17th MARCH 1870.

NOTICE TO VISITORS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to
JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, ESQ.'S
Celebrated Drama, in three Acts, entitled,

THE GREEN BUSHES.

Act I.

IRELAND, ON THE GALWAY COAST.—1745.

Act II.

AMERICA, THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—1747.

THE HUNTRESS.

Act III.

IRELAND, THE HILL OF HOWTH, DUBLIN CITY.—1748.

DEATH—DENOUEMENT—TABLEAU!

In consequence of the length of this great Drama, it will constitute the entire Evening's Entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 18th MARCH.

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

Mr. O. DEERING,

WHEN

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET

AND THE

CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS

WILL BE PRODUCED.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
14th March 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 19th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain Geo. Hyde, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 18th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
14th March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on or about the 10th April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship BYWELL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crawford without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship SPARTAN, Captain Redhead, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay for their respective goods, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Redhead will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. Spartan.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 35 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ qts. and Rs. 1½ pt., to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUREE.

NOTICE.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Two and One-twelfth (2 1/12) per cent, WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS whose Claims have been admitted on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, Trustee.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final, until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March 1870, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions :—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and their remuneration fixed.

3rd. That authority be conferred on the Liquidator or Liquidators to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

CHINA CURIOSITIES

In carved IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, or Gilt JAPAN WORK.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chutni, Cayenne-Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatawni Paste;

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 17th MARCH.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN
AND
GYMNASTIC TROUPE,
IN
THEIR WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The following eminent Artists will appear :
MADAME HENRIQUES,
Premier Equestrian,
THE TWO LITTLE BOYS
JOHNNY AND FRANK,
Mr. FRANK STEBBIN,
Mr. JOHN LUPROIL,
Mr. JAMES LUPROIL,
Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,
Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Mr. HARRY WILSON.
A SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES
AND
THE GREAT TRICK AND DANCING HORSE
GREY LEG.

Doors open 8-15; Performance commencing at 9 o'clock.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to WILLIAM FRANCIS HIGGINS by his father, Michael John Higgins, of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, being cancelled, it is requested that statements of all Claims against, and Debts due to the Estate, be sent into the undersigned.

CHARLES CARTER,
Attorney for Michael John Higgins

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

ENGINE-DRIVERS.—The BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY can give employment to ENGINE-DRIVERS producing satisfactory references or certificates of competency and character. Applications should be made to the Locomotive Superintendent, Parell Workshops.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Bombay, 12th March 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION,
&c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—The BOMBAY-ADEN SECTION of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph will be OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES to Aden on MONDAY the 14th instant.

The following is the Tariff from Bombay :—

10 Words	Rs. 10 0
20 „	„ 15 0
30 „	„ 22 8

and Rs. 7-8-0 extra for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

Messages will be received at the Government Office.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, Forbes Street, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
*** Price Lists Post Free,
Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	5 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers

Apollo House, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz :—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1867.

NOTICES.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

MRS. GODFREY,

MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.

28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves 1-8 „

JOONUS TYEB,

Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter,
Habit Maker.

No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shir-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements,:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of superior CHAMPAGNE, "RUBIS" or "GRAND VIN de CABINET," manufactured by the known House of Jaques Goerg & Co., of Chalons.

This is the second consignment we received after a lapse of four years, the first consignment was universally approved. Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.

Also few cases of celebrated Champagne by Dinet Preuvre, and fils, a Avize Prize Medaille d' or at the Exposition of 1865.

Price per doz quarts Rs. 28.
„ „ pints „ 15.

Tamarind Lane, No. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton.,	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Plue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do.	„	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Ga'lon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20 „
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42 „
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 35 „
Claret „	„ 23 „
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	„ 12 „
Margaux	„ 17 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Old Cognac	„ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'	
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30 „
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24 „
J J. RONALDSON & SONS'	
Sherry	„ 18 „

REMINGTON & Co.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	„ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 and No. 2.
Rs. 38 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

		Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.		48
Do. do. do.	Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown		33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality		36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown		30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal		18
Do. Superior, Green Seal		40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden do.		29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30
CLARET, Light, Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Sea		23
Do. Red do. Pints		17
Do. do. do. Quarts		32
PORT, Black Seal		38
Do. do. Pints		14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
OLD TOM, Red Seal		16
DRY GIN, Black Seal		18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry		42
MARASCHINO		48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 16.

Fraser, Major, Military Secretary, on duty, from Jubbulpore.
Watling, Lieutenant, 22rd Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Farrington, Captain, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Homrigh, Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Adams, Colonel, H. M.'s 13th Native Infantry, on leave, from Surat.
Cody, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from ——
Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from Nagpore.
Kettlewell, Ensign, 85th Regiment, on leave, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—March 16.

Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gordon, Major General, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 12.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. G. Trevor, officiating First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe for two years.

Dr. G. W. Cline, late Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

On the forenoon of the 19th ultimo, Mr. A. M. Monteath made over charge of the office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Mr. C. K. Dove, and Mr. Dove made over charge of the office of Deputy Director General to Mr. E. R. Douglas.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Railway Accounts in Oudh, is appointed Auditor of the Accounts of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, with effect from 1st January 1870. This appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. F. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Stewart, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Punjab.

Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, R.E., Central India, is promoted from 4th to 3rd grade Executive Engineer, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for the charge of the Public Works of the Bhurtpore State.

Mr. E. T. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is removed from the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1869.

Mr. J. H. Babington is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. T. Wood, Assistant Controller, 2nd class, is transferred from Central India to Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Baird, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M.A., Senior Chaplain of Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, has been appointed by the Bishop to act as his Lordship's Commissary in Calcutta, during the absence of his Lordship and the Venerable the Archdeacon from Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bywell Castle (s)	Crawford	Liverpool, Feb. 9.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch Mandvee, Mar 13
	Marie	Choupat	Sunderland, Sept. 2.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 13.
	Spartan (s)	Redhead	London, Feb. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Khodabux	Row	Calcutta via Madras.
	Yokohama	Blonnett	Calcutta via Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Gloucestershire, Lyle, to Akyab.
Ship Romulus, Needham, to Akyab.
Ship Zulette, Lewis, to Rangoon.
Barque Victor, Cederquist, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Fire Queen, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.
Ship Oberon, to Liverpool.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

NOTICE.—The RATE of ADMISSION to the FLOWER SHOW at the VICTORIA GARDENS, on THURSDAY the 17th inst., has been REDUCED to Rs. 10 per Ticket. Those applicants who have already obtained Tickets will be paid the difference in Tickets on application at the office in the Town Hall.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

THE FIRST STONE of the new "SEAMAN'S HOME" will be LAID by H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N., TO-DAY, at 5 P.M., at a site near the entrance to Bazaar Gate Street.

Seats will be provided for Ladies.

FULL DRESS.

17th March 1870.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

NOTICE.—The FLOWER SHOW will be OPENED THIS DAY at 6 30 P.M. precisely. The Gardens and Rotunda will be illuminated. Light Refreshment will be provided. Tickets should be shown at the entrance, and may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Gardens, up to 4 P.M. Price of Tickets Rs. 10 each.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH.

The GARDENS will be OPENED THIS and on the FOLLOWING TWO DAYS, from 4 30 P.M. Price of Tickets Rs. 3 each.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

Price of Tickets Rs. 1 each.

FOURTH DAY, SUNDAY, 20TH MARCH.

For NATIVE LADIES. Price of Tickets Rs. 1 each.

On each Night the Gardens will be illuminated.

Tickets for the Second, Third and Fourth Days may be had on application to the Secretary at the Victoria Gardens.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Victoria Gardens, 17th March 1870.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

NOTICE.—The BAND of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will NOT PLAY on the Esplanade THIS EVENING.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 17th March 1870.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

We call the attention of the Municipal bondholders to the legislation which the Supreme Government is about to exact from the Legislative Council of Bombay. The Viceroy in Council lent to this Municipality Fifteen Lakhs secured upon the Municipal revenues. As the bill was originally drafted last year it appeared that the Supreme Government, as creditor of the Bombay Municipality, would have a preferential claim to the detriment of prior lenders. We pointed out the fact at the time, and the Bombay Government, yielding to strong representations from many quarters, revised the clause and placed all lenders on a footing of equality. Even then, by the terms of the bill, the repayment of the principal and interest of the Fifteen Lakhs Loan, the Vehar Debt, and the Elphinstone Circle account was secured. The Supreme Government is not satisfied. Assent has been refused to the Loan Bill, and the Bombay Legislative Council is requested to pass a bill containing words which give the Supreme Government a preference over and priority to all incumbrances and claims other than its own.

Now we submit that this is inequitable, if not illegal. The prior lenders have done nothing to forfeit their original security, or to incur the risk of depreciation in the value of their bonds. We trust that active measures will be taken to prevent, if possible, the passing of a bill which is alike uncalled-for and unjust.

The telegraph reports the death of "Count Montalam," for which we should doubtless read Count de Montalembert. We have repeatedly heard that he was ill, and not expected to survive long, and his death will not, therefore, take any one by surprise. His career has been one of mark alike in literature and in politics, and he has not played an uninfluential part in those great religious movements which have convulsed the Roman Church. In the struggles of the last forty years he strove to play the part of a Liberal Catholic, and endeavoured to reconcile the supremacy of Rome with the progress of man. His name, from an early period, was associated with that of the famous Père Lacordaire, who took a place between old Gallicanism and old Romanism, and stood aloof from the rigid ultramontanes. Montalembert has been conspicuous for the support he gave to Pius IX. in moments when his power was shaken and his temporal throne imperilled; but when the same Pius summoned an Œcumenical Council to sanction the dogma of Papal Infallibility, Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and Montalembert, eloquent champion of the Church, were among the first to raise the standard of revolt on the French side of the Alps. Having ardently welcomed a reforming Pontiff, which Pius IX. promised to be, it must have been with a bitterness of spirit, not, alas, uncommon, that Montalembert saw the head of his faith, set his name to the Notorious Syllabus of Error, and the proposal to exalt infallibility into a dogma of the Church in a sense never known before. Montalembert, descendant of a Crusader, profound admirer of the shining lights of his religion, and their historian, while he desired to preserve and worked to preserve the temporal as well as the spiritual reign of the Popes, also longed for the realization of Reforms which they have refused to accomplish. He was anxious to maintain Rome in its glory, as the centre and seat of Roman Catholicism, but Rome purified and brought nearer to the civilization of the age. He lived to see reforms refused, and the Pope, sustained by French bayonets, on the point of securing an extension of spiritual power, destructive to the independence of national churches of the same faith, and probably the immediate forerunner of some great schisms in the Church itself.

The political career of Montalembert was influenced deeply by his religious convictions and ecclesiastical enthusiasm. He is supposed, in common with the priesthood of France, to have aided in the election of Louis Napoleon, in the hope that he would merely pave the way for the restoration of the Legitimate Bourbons. Louis Napoleon, as Prince President, humoured that belief by the resolution he displayed in driving the Republicans out of Rome and in bringing back Pius from Gaeta. But the astute Prince was moved by political far more than religious motives, and when he achieved the throne as Napoleon III., Montalembert and the Gallican Churchmen soon saw that their profound calculations had totally failed. Attached to Parliamentary Government, the eloquent Frenchman resented a despotism which extinguished, for a time, the cultivated, while it undoubtedly set free the industrial, what Mr. Carlyle calls the beaver, intellect of France. Montalembert saw that political liberty, even as he understood the word, had been destroyed by the military power he had helped to create. And, never lacking moral courage, being gifted with astonishing eloquence resting upon a pile of well-found learning, he soon became an open enemy of the Imperial régime. He rose to the dignity of being prosecuted for opinion, some would call it invective; he was promoted to fine and imprisonment; but, resolute in his appeals, he overcame the will of the Emperor, who saw that the more prudent part would be to remit the whole sentence. How limited his liberalism was in Italian policy was shown by his vigorous protest against the Emperor's political war in 1859; and here, again, although prosecuted, he was not punished—a singular proof of the respect which Napoleon must have entertained for his powerful censor. Of late M. de Montalembert has lived in retirement nursing his growing infirmities, and pursuing his engrossing studies into the history of the past, a literary passion which he indulged without forgetting or neglecting that present in which he had played so conspicuous a part. Strangely enough he lived to see the Pope wander from what he considered the right path, and the Emperor, by a sudden resolve, revert to that Parliamentary mode of Government which he had so brutally overthrown. The political life of Count de Montalembert will pass into the cold shade of oblivion. His name will not live as that of a fervid orator or a scathing pamphleteer; yet in both he equalled and sometimes surpassed many of his eminent contemporaries. But his name will live in the roll of Literary Men, and he will take rank as one of the great writers and thinkers of France. No doubt he preferred that purer fame.

A duel between two scions of one royal house is not a common occurrence, and the death of a Henry of Bourbon by the hand of an Anthony of Bourbon must have created a profound sensation in Europe. At this distance we are compelled to remain in suspense, not only as to the nature of the quarrel but as to the identity of the personage who has fallen a victim to the laws of honour. As to the quarrel it must have had its origin in some flagrant injury, real or supposed, since the combatants fought to the death, exchanging shots until one fell. The identity of the unfortunate duelist is not so easily determined, for there are no fewer than four princes of the House of Bourbon who bear the name of Henry. One is the gentleman who usually resides at Frohsdorf on Lower Austria, who is called Count de Chambord, but who prefers the title of Henry the Fifth. This is the legitimate heir to the throne of France, the grandson of Charles X. But as the Count de Chambord is not likely to have been in Spain, nor to have travelled thither to fight a duel with the son of Louis Philippe, we may fairly assume that he is not *the* Henry of Bourbon referred to in the telegram. The second Henry is a boy of nine teen, the son of the ci devant Duke of Parma, who lost his little throne when Napoleon III. and Count Cavour set out on their enterprize of freeing Italy. It is not probable that this youth has had a mortal feud with the Duke of Montpensier. The third Henry is or rather was an Infant of Spain, until in 1867, suspected, we believe, of sympathy with the Liberals, and of designs against the throne of his cousin Isabella, he was degraded from the dignity of an Infant of Spain by royal decree. This personage was born in 1823. He was the grandson of Ferdinand VII, his father being the younger brother of Don Carlos; and the brother of that Francis who against her will, and by the wiles of Louis Phillipe and Guizot, was married to the late Queen of Spain, Isabella II. As he had always taken an active part in Spanish politics, it is not improbable that he returned to Spain when his sister-in-law was dethroned, and that a quarrel may have arisen between two men, both of whom may be described as pretenders to the throne. This Henry, styled Duke of Seville, has a son Henry, born in 1848. These facts show that, in the absence of specific information, not supplied by the telegraph, we cannot positively know which of the many Henries has been slain, still less of the causes which led to the fatal encounter.

We learn that the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., has offered to the Government the handsome sum of one lac of rupees for a building for a High School, which is so much needed here, in commemoration of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to this city. This act of benevolence on the part of Mr. Sassoon ought to be well appreciated by the Government and the public in general.

H. M. S. Nymph, Captain Mears, left Bombay on Tuesday for Zanzibar *via* the Seychelles.

Lieut. C. Garsia, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major J. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major H. F. Bolton, of the Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Piers, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, during the absence of Major Barton on leave, or until further orders.

The Rev. A. Miller, B.A., Chaplain of Deesa and Aboo, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The Rev. J. Baly, M.A., Junior Chaplain at Allahabad, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain C. F. Bergman, Adjutant 19th Regiment Punjab N. I., has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major-General H. Forster, C.B., R.A., Inspector of Artillery, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 10th Regiment Punjab N. I., has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

In the Bengalee papers of last week there are no less than three complaints of the great increase of tigers. Pubna, Gopalpore and Masulbhag are the localities where the stripes are reported to be particularly rampant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council had declared the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1869, entitled "The General Stamp Act," to be applicable to the Hydrabad Assigned Districts.

It is with regret we ("Sindian") learn of the severe indisposition of Mr. Charles A. Lyons, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, which has necessitated his obtaining a furlough to Europe, for the restoration of his health.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble George Noble Taylor (consequent on his departure from India) of his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General from the 11th instant.

His Highness of Kuppoorthulla, accompanied by Colonel Nassau Lees, the "Mofussilite" says, sets out from his State on the 15th inst., en route via Jubbulpore and Bombay, for England, where it is his intention to spend at least some months. The object of the tour is the intellectual gratification, an intelligent survey of the power and wondrous home resources of Great Britain is certain to afford; and, naturally acute and well-educated as the rajah is, there need be no fear of his proving an inappretiative observer. The well-known and able Dewan Muttra Doss, and a suite of twenty or more native officials and attendants accompany His Highness across seas.

ARRIVALS VIA SUEZ CANAL.

A STEAMER SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK.

The s. s. Spartan, commanded by Captain Charles Tamberlane Redhead, which arrived in harbour yesterday at noon, has made a splendid run from London. The Spartan is a vessel of 916 tons register, and 150 horse-power, and belongs to Mr. Michael Spartali. The ship having made the total passage from London to Bombay in thirty days four hours' steaming, through very bad weather, and having in the Gulf of Suez been the means of saving another steamer from destruction, we may give some particulars of her voyage out. The Spartan left London on 6th February, and in the Bay of Biscay and on the coast of Portugal experienced very heavy gales, being frequently compelled to heave to for several hours at a time. Heavy gales were also met in the Mediterranean; but after a passage of ten days and twenty-two hours the Spartan arrived at Malta on the 17th. Having taken in a supply of coal, she proceeded on the afternoon of the same day for Port Said. All the way from Malta to Port Said strong head winds were met, and on approaching Port Said the vessel passed for twenty-four hours through thick sand drift from the coast. Port Said, however, was reached on the 21st; and the Spartan entered the Canal next day at noon. The ship stopped for some time at Ismailia, and was detained at the Serapeum rock for eighteen hours on account of the blasting operations going on there. In passing through the Canal, the Spartan steamed for twenty-three hours. Suez was reached on the 24th, when the pilot was discharged and the ship at once sailed. On the morning of the 25th, in a heavy gale from the northward, a steamer with a signal of distress was noticed, which turned out to be the Hotspur, of Newcastle, with her main shaft broken. When the Spartan bore down upon the Hotspur, the latter vessel was drifting helplessly on to the Ushraffi Reef. By the time the Spartan could approach the Hotspur the disabled steamer was within two cables' length of the reef; yet the captain of the Spartan, at great risk to his own ship, went close enough to give his unfortunate brother a hawser. Another difficulty then occurred, for owing to the heavy surf the hawser got between the plates and the propeller of the Spartan, which was thus disabled. Had this continued for any length of time, both vessels would have been in, to say the least of it, a very perilous position; but after some difficulty the hawser was got clear, the Hotspur being then only a cable's length of the reef. The Spartan, however, after this dangerous adventure, succeeded in towing the Hotspur out into the Straits of Jubal, and afterwards towed her against a strong northerly wind back to Suez. The Hotspur, we may here mention, was bound for Calcutta. The heroic conduct of those on board the Spartan needs no word of praise; it speaks for itself, and no doubt both the owners, commander, and crew of the Hotspur will feel thankful for the deliverance of their ship from such imminent peril.

The two vessels arrived at Suez on the 26th. The Spartan sailed again for Bombay on the 2nd inst, and the ship which had up to that time had such a stormy and adventurous passage was not even then to glide smoothly through a quiet sea, for during three days very boisterous weather, with thunder, lightning, and hailstorms, was experienced in the Red Sea. On the night of the 7th at 10 P.M., the Spartan passed the Great Eastern and two other steamers off the Hernish Islands. The Spartan did not call in at Aden; but from the Gulf of Aden to Bombay a fresh north-east monsoon has been experienced. The Spartan brings a valuable general cargo consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The s.s. Bywell Castle, Captain Crawford, which left Liverpool on 7th February also arrived in harbour via the Suez Canal yesterday. She brought a general cargo, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. This vessel is a new screw steamer. She left Gravesend on the morning of the 9th February and anchored in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She encountered the full fury of the gale which raged in the Channel and Bay of Biscay on the 10th, 11th and 12th of February. Her sea-going qualities were severely tested during three trying days, and she behaved in every respect admirably. Gibraltar was passed on the 15th ult., Malta on the 20th ult., and Port Said on the 24th ult. The passage through the Canal was lengthened owing to the grounding of the steamer Brazilian, which resulted in the loss of a day to the Bywell Castle. Some hours were subsequently lost by a similar contretemps occurring to the Cordova. The Bywell Castle has made a very good passage, but her accommodation is at present, we believe, more adapted to cargo than passengers.

After the Dance.—*Charles*: Tell me, Laura, why that sadness? Tell me why that look of care? Why has fled that look of gladness, that thy face was wont to wear?—*Laura*: Charles, 'tis useless to dissemble; well my face may wear a frown, for I've lost my largest hairpin, and my chignon's coming down!

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BILL FOR THE BETTER PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

Mr. Gladstone has announced the introduction, on Thursday next, of a Bill for the better preservation of life and property in Ireland. It provides, in certain districts, for the summary trial and punishment of persons found in possession of arms and gunpowder, without previous reference to juries. It is proposed to exercise a special control over persons out at night, to afford compensation to the victims of outrages, or reactive facilities (sic) for obtaining evidence. The Bill authorizes the special repression of press offences.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH, NOON.

Tone of Market is dull.
Total sales of Cotton .... 46,000 bales.
„ „ Surats.... 14,000 „
Stock of Cotton.......... 271,000 „
„ „ Surats........ 80,875 „
Import of Cotton............ 24,000 „
„ „ Surats........ 8,000 „
Dhollera 9 3/16d.

The above message occupied 36 hours in transmission from Kurrachee.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet.
Fair Dhollera 9½d.
4 per cent. Government Securities.. 93.
5 „ „ „ ....104.
5½ „ „ „ ....110.
Oriental Bank shares ....£44 10s.
Chartered Merc. „ ....£32 10s.
„ Bank shares ....£19.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.................£39.
Total coin in Banks of England and France £70,500,000.
„ Notes outstanding £77,000,000.

Bombay Mail of the 26th ult. reached Suez to-day.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE ELEPHANTA FETE AND THE HARBOUR ILLUMINATIONS.

A visit to the Caves of Elephanta was an indispensable part of the programme of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's week in Bombay. "Doing" Bombay without seeing the Caves, would be as unpardonable as "doing" Egypt without ascending the Great Pyramid, or America without getting a glimpse at Niagara. And a finer place for that pleasantest of entertainments, the pic-nic, it would be difficult to discover anywhere in the East. Wednesday's fete was a pic-nic on a grand scale, such a picnic as our venerable friends the Trimurti never before looked down on from their stupendous niche. And done as it was in the cool of the evening, there was an advantage in the way of temperature that is rarely enjoyed by visitors to the island. Let us begin, however, at the beginning.

It had been intended that H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Duke should leave the Apollo Bunder at half-past two, in the Governor's pretty steam yacht May Frere, and have a cruise a little way down the harbour before going across to Elephanta. It was half past three, however, before they arrived at the Bunder. There was a pretty spectacle there when they embarked. A graceful triumphal arch spanned the Bunder road at each end, flags gaily fluttering from all parts of them; and the other preparations for illuminating the road contributed even in broad daylight to make the scene picturesque. There was a large assemblage of people, too, braving the heat of the sun for the sake of having a glimpse of a British Prince. Though none probably of the Natives even, expected to see him covered with jewels, like a Gaekwar for instance, perhaps few thought he would be so plainly dressed as he actually was. When his Naval Equerry in full uniform with cocked hat stepped out of the carriage at the Bunder road he was greeted with an outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, which subsided somewhat when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald handed out a young gentleman attired in a very unassuming Tweed suit, with solar topee and canvas shoes. Betrayed by this incident into mentioning the Prince's dress at all, we may add that he donned another suit, a simple morning suit, in the course of the afternoon.

As the Prince went on board the May Frere, where a large party of ladies and gentlemen had already gathered, he was saluted with twenty-one guns by H. M. S. Forte. No time was lost in getting under weigh. The time of day being rather advanced for the purpose, instead of sailing some miles down the harbour the May Frere contented herself with rounding the Forte and steaming up through the shipping. Meanwhile many others of H. E. the Governor's guests left the shore, mostly from Apollo, some from Mazagon Bunder. The steamers that carried them were the Dromedary, the Camel, the Oorun, the Spitfire, the Elephanta, the Nagotana, and the P. & O. Co.'s tug Mazagon. Two or three other small steamboats were out on duty, including the Dockyard's tugs.

It was a delightful afternoon for a sail. A strong fresh breeze was blowing, which disarranged toilettes and endangered hats, but had a most exhilarating and—("this too too solid flesh" will *not* melt)—appetising effect. The steamers took a course close to the Bombay coast and round Butcher's Island on the north side, which gave the guests a fine view of the picturesque scenery at the head of the harbour. Mentioning the picturesque, we should not omit an allusion to the appearance of the shipping, which showed, we imagine, all it possessed in the way of flags. The P. and O. steamers lying off Mazagon were particularly attractive. Besides the charms of bunting, they had their yard arms manned and fired a salute in honour of the Prince. Off Elephanta there were three Government steamers lying—the Dalhousie, Earl Canning, and Sir Hugh Rose. The first-named had to do the salute when the Prince landed.

Anchoring off Elephanta there was no delay in getting ashore. Let us hasten to explain that a landing pier had been extemporised, under the directions of Colonel Kennedy. It was formed of a number of saddle-back barges, necessarily extending a considerable length, owing to the nature of the beach, and comfortable enough to walk along when lit up and when one could see where his foot was going. With between two and three hundred persons, almost half of them ladies, the ordinary mode of landing with the substitution even of a chair for a pair of black perspiring shoulders would have been more than a joke. We tremble to think of the possible calamities—feelings, toilettes, and convenances all disregarded. And the idea, too, of a portly gentleman of fifteen stone trembling in constant fear of a header in insalubrious water and black slimy mud! All that sort of thing was avoided by the arrangements on Tuesday. The only inconvenience was that felt by the ladies in getting into the small boats which carried them to the pier—there being a considerable surge at the time, which made the boats toss a bit. In regard to the landing place we are only sorry Government did not, when they were at it, construct one which would be permanent. It will not be possible to delay that very desirable little public work much longer, and it would have been interesting to have it as a memorial of the Duke's visit. But we forget,—the Deficit! Had His Royal Highness only happened to come next month, in the *next* financial year, the thing might for all we know have been practicable.

Of course it was still daylight when the ladies and gentlemen of the party were walking up to the Caves. A very pretty scene it was then, rendered so chiefly by the gay dresses of the ladies, who had spared no pains to please. An hour or so was spent loitering about in front of the Caves, admiring, in a cooler atmosphere than is usually enjoyed in one's visits there, the grand and remarkable view of the harbour and Ghauts which the spot commands,—listening also to the music of the Governor's Band. Many strolled in and out the Caves, where there were objects of interest displayed which are not seen there every day. Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, and all the other numerous and curious "fixtures" were looking pretty much as usual. The only fixture we missed was the old sergeant, whose Irish blarney, antiquarian lore, and sly hints ("Shure an' yer not goin' away without lavin' the manes of drinkin' yer honour's health at all at all") have been a fund of amusement to visitors. Our old friend had good reason, by the way, to hide his diminished head on this occasion, seeing the Prince was accompanied by so learned a guide as Dr. Bhau Daji, the only native gentleman we saw among the guests. About the "fixtures" in the Caves (the old sergeant excluded) Dr. Bhau Daji was as able to speak as any man; there was a good deal else, however, which needed no exponent. The large Cave had been made for the occasion a banqueting hall, and a most interesting appearance did it present. There were three parallel tables running from the entrance to near the head of the Cave, with one across at the top, a little higher than the rest, and intended for the Prince, the Governor, and the upper ten generally. Candles all round, and along the tables, supplied sufficient light, but Brahma looked grimmer than usual under it, amazed and scandalized at this terrible invasion of modern civilisation. Outside, the cool breeze of evening, the panorama spread out in front, (the "spread" inside not escaping the eye either), and the airs of Offenbach discoursed by the Governor's band, made the time pass pleasantly till seven o'clock, when the welcome strains of the "Roast Beef of Old England" summoned the company into a sort of marching order—destination, of course, the dinner tables. The Governor escorted Lady Spencer, and the Prince Mrs. Douglas (the Lord Bishop's spouse.) On His Excellency's right, next to the Prince and Mrs. Douglas, were Sir Augustus Spencer, Mrs. Pendock Tucker, Sir Charles Sargent, &c.; while on his left were Lady Spencer, Bishop Douglas, Mrs. Westropp, Mr. Justice Warden, &c. We shall not dwell upon the dinner; it was dwelt upon for more than an hour, by those who shared it. Were there to be any speeches, was the question currently asked, prompted by a natural desire to hear His Royal Highness's voice. The words "The Queen!" uttered by H. E. the Governor, and cordially responded to by the company, while the band outside played the National Anthem, formed the only speech of the evening. A few minutes afterwards the Governor, the Prince, and the rest of the company rose, and went outside the Cave.

A very pretty spectacle was reserved for this part of the evening. The electric light apparatus, belonging to Mr. Fleury of Calcutta, was set up in front of the Caves, as far removed from them as possible, and with the light thrown on the massive grey columns a scene was presented which must have been full of fascination for the artist. Were it possible to reproduce the spectacle on canvas with all the grandeur of the living light, M. Chevalier, the Prince's artist, would have had a fine subject at his hand. It was in every sense seeing the Caves under a new light. The spectacle was further varied by the use inside the Caves of red and green lights, such as are employed on the stage; and these burned behind the columns, with the electric light applied from the front, produced a wonderfully fine effect. The ladies also contributed to the beauty of the illumination, in an unconscious, or presumably unconscious manner, by walking in the light of the electric lamp. Probably their dresses, the silk portions particularly, were never before seen to so much advantage.

About nine o'clock the company began to move down the hill. The walk all the way from the Caves to the landing place was illuminated with beacons, Chinese lanterns, &c., and a very fine display did it make. When all were on board again, a spectacle was presented which to most of the people present came as a surprise, and was enjoyed all the more on that account. An enormous mass of rockets was sent up from one of the heights of the island, with an effect resembling the bursting of a volcano, and followed by the lighting of a large bonfire. This was repeated at three other heights, and the most critical allowed that beyond question *this* was a success. Even when the rockets were over, the scene was still a fine one—with the bonfires blazing above, the walk to the Caves illuminated, and beacons extending some way along the beach on either side of the landing place.

On leaving as on landing, the Dalhousie fired a salute, and when the sights at the island were all over, the May Frere took the lead and steamed in the direction of the shipping, the other vessels following in procession. One feature in the programme for the return trip was a double line of boats which were to exhibit green (ship's) lights on one side of the line and red lamps on the other as the Prince passed. There were, we believe, 130 or 140 boats out, in as good order as the circumstances permitted, and under the orders of Mr. Jolley, Second Assistant Master Attendant. But an unfortunate contretemps occurred. The tug boat Mazagon which had come on before the other steamers was mistaken by many of the boats for the May Frere and received great honours not intended for her at all. In this way the lights were nearly all exhausted before the Prince passed. Those which still had them formed even as it was a not uninteresting feature. We may give here a list of the vessels whose captains had undertaken to contribute to the line of boats, and of the number they had promised to send:—

Ship.	Captain.	Boats.	Lights.
Calcutta	Maxwell	4	4
May Queen	Brown	2	4
City of York	Auld	2	2
Hoghton Tower	Digby Murray	4	2
Rialto	Babot	4	2
City of Brussels	Campbell	1	2
Queen of the Lakes	Scolne	1	2
Bonnie Dundee	Conner	2	2
Isabella Kerr	Kerr	2	2
Ashgrove	Fullerton	1	2
Jorawur	Wingate	3	4
Duke of Newcastle	G. B. Arcey	3	0
White Jacket	Johnson	2	4
T. E. Lemon	Rainey	2	4
Elizabeth Ostle	Glaisher	1	2
Eleutheria	Butchart	1	4
Iron Duke	Parray	2	4
Hyderabad	Boyle	2	2
British Sceptre	Kendall	3	4
British Consul	Raymond	2	2
The Tweed	Steuart	4	4
Annie Frost	Brodie	2	2
British Flag	Mills	2	2
Calcutta	Morrison	3	3
Fleur-de-Lis	Thomson	2	2
Galatea	Wherland	2	2
Magnificent	Thomas	2	2
Theresa	Brown	2	2
Lammershagen	Georgensen	2	2
Arethusa	Lamont	2	2
Codabux	Row	2	2
J. P. Wheeler	Harris	1	2
Cordillera	Berry	2	4
Malleny	Scott	1	2
Inverness	Donkin	2	2
Sir Walter Scott	Shaw	4	2
Hindostan	Hugon	2	2
Annot Lyle	Pillar	2	2
Proserpine	Bragger	1	2
Agamemnon	George	2	6
Octavia	Bristow	4	2
Comorin	Turner	2	2
Ardgowan	Kerr	2	2
Bates Family	Hogg	2	2
Pontiac	Finlay	2	2
Dilharree	W. H. Bisset	2	2

The illuminated vessels in the harbour now began to attract attention. Those of the P. & O. fleet, lying off Mazagon, were, as the nearest, the first noticed. They were very perfectly illuminated, with red and white lights, their graceful forms brought out admirably. They had transparencies also, we believe, but from our distant point of view these were not distinguishable.

On the Middle Ground there was a curious and amusing spectacle. A number of big blazing lights were seen, cutting all sorts of capers,—wheeling round, darting in and out, forming the figure eight, and more figures than the dancing master teaches. The ladies called it a dance of demons. We may mention that the presiding demon on the occasion was Mr. W. G. Corke, Assistant Master Attendant.

In regard to the illumination of the shipping it should be mentioned that the burning of the electric light at Elephanta for a few seconds before dinner had been mistaken for the signal to begin the lighting up. In consequence of this, many of the lights were out by the time the May Frere and the other steamers came up, and some of the ships had used up their blue lights, getting tired waiting for the Prince, who came later than was expected. It was still a pretty sight, however. The number of ships that were illuminated, properly speaking, was not large, but several of those that were, deserve high praise. The Tweed, famed also for her fast voyages, carried off the palm. Her masts and hull were perfectly shown, the ladder even was plainly there, and all round the vessel were Chinese lanterns. Captain Steuart deserves great credit for his spirit and energy. H. M. S. Forte formed also, as she was bound to do, a very attractive object. Another most prominent vessel was the pilot schooner Wavelet, which was very artistically and completely illuminated. She displayed about a hundred and twenty anchor lights from her masts and hull. Mr. Smith, pilot, had her in his care. We give here a list of most of the vessels illuminated, naming them, it must be understood, in no particular order:—

The P. & O. Co.'s steamers Behar, Columbian, Orissa, Baroda, and Travancore were all similarly dealt with on the following plan:—dressed ship; manned yards and saluted as the Prince passed towards Elephanta, and illuminated with lights all round the rail and ports, and also the masts and yards. Burned blue lights and saluted as the Prince returned.

H. M. S. Forte, Captain Douglas, fired a salute when the Prince was leaving Appollo Bunder in the afternoon, manned the yards and cheered. On H. R. H.'s returning burned blue lights.

The Tweed, Captain Steuart, had a brilliant display round her sides by a triple row of Chinese lamps, and her yards also were well illuminated. She discharged rockets and burned blue lights at the mastheads and yard arms as the Prince passed.

The Calcutta, Captain Maxwell, had all her rigging illuminated by lights distributed among the masts and on all the yards. These were further lighted up by the firing of rockets and burning of blue lights on all the yard arms on both occasions when the Prince passed.

The British Sceptre, Captain Kendall, burned a number of blue lights round her sides and red and blue lights from her bulwarks. A number of rockets and fine red and blue lights were also fired from mortars on board this vessel.

The Rialto, Captain Babot, had her 'tween deck ports lit up with candles, and three tiers of tumbler lamps—round the main rails, round the house, and the house rails. Then large street lamps were hung along the yards, a balloon was suspended from the jibboom end and there were tiers of lamps on the ridge ropes. Blue lights were burned on all the yards and along the rails of the house as the Prince passed and some capital torches were exhibited.

The Hoghton Tower, Captain Murray, dressed all yards from the royals down, with lights in form of stars. The mainmast and the house were also lighted in a similar manner; some of the ridge ropes and main and topsail yards were hung with large lamps. The 'tween deck ports were lit up with candles and, with the tiers on the house and the ridge ropes, made a fine appearance.

The pilot schooner Wavelet off the Government moorings at the middle ground had lights from her stern to the mast head, across to the foremost and down to the jibboom end.

The Sir Walter Scott, Captain Shaw, had lights all along the rails and showed a fine illumination on the port side. The design was, the letters V. R. separated by an anchor and having a star at either end, and the lighting of the device was very clear and strong.

The s. s. Dacca, Captain Beyts, had a fine line of strong light round the bulwarks, which showed all over the harbour. The Dacca also burned blue lights on deck.

The City of York, Captain Auld, had several transparencies and lights.

The Agememnon, Captain George, burned some lights and came out strong in torches.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain Turner.

The Duke of Newcastle, Captain Arey.

The Dilharrie, Captain Bisset, burned blue lights on all her yard arms.

The steam-boats after coming down the harbour, in the outer tiers of the shipping, to nearly abreast of the Apollo Bunder, sailed up again in the direction of Mazagon, so as to afford the guests a good view of all the shipping. Rockets and blue lights were kept tolerably busy as they went along, animating a scene already somewhat brilliant. It was about midnight that the Prince landed, under a salute from the frigate. Apollo Bunder, with its two illuminated arches and the road brilliantly lighted on each side all the way along, was a very fine sight even at this late hour, but nothing to what it was about nine o'clock when every light was burning brightly. It was among the best spectacles in Bombay's illuminations. The effect in approaching the Bunder from the Esplanade was particularly imposing. Mr. Pryce, Master Attendant, had, as the executive officer of the Harbour Board, charge of this illumination, and the result must have been as satisfactory to him as gratifying to the general public. Mr. Terry of the School of Art assisted in the artistic part of the work.

We must acknowledge here the part done by Commodore Robinson, I.N., Superintendent of Marine, in rendering the fete a success. As the head of the Harbour officials, he was with the Prince, of course, in the May Frere.

The steamer Nagotana, it remains to mention, was set aside for the conveyance of Native Chiefs, and left Mazagon Bunder shortly after five o'clock. The chiefs who went were H. H. the Raja of Kolapore, H. E. the Nawab of Jinjeera, the Chief of Sanglee, the Chief of Kurundwar, the Sirdars of Sawuntwaree, and the Chief of Jutt, besides whom were the Hon'ble Messrs. Munguldass Nathobhoy and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, &c. The Chiefs were under the guidance of Mr. Venayek Wassoodew and seemed much to enjoy their trip. None of them cared to land at the Island but took some refreshment on board and watched the illumination of the island and the P. & O. Co.'s ships till the return of the Prince to his steamer. Then the Nagotana got up steam and followed in the wake of the Camel to Apollo Bunder and back to Mazagon, where the passengers landed.

The Mazagon Bunder was very brightly illuminated with pyramids of lights, and the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard road also was lit up. Capt. Henry, we may mention, had given the P. and O. employés there a holiday and let them go out in the company's small steamers to amuse themselves.

It may be interesting to our readers, to peruse an account of Elephanta Caves as they appeared a century ago. Carsten Niebuhr visited them in 1763 and wrote the following account:—

ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE ELEPHANTA.

This small isle, situate near Bombay, belongs to the Mahrattas, and is inhabited by an hundred poor Indian families. Its proper name is Gali Pouri. The Europeans call it Elephanta, from the statue of an elephant formed of black stone, which stands in this island, in the open plain, near the shore. This island being of small importance, the Mahrattas take no care of it; and the English are at liberty to visit it without passports, which are requisite, when they go to the isle of Salset.

Several travellers mentioned the isle of Elephanta, and the Indian temple in it; but this only in a transient manner, and without seeming to have known all the importance of those remains of remote antiquity. To me the temple appeared so remarkable, that I visited the island three different times, in order to draw and describe its curiosities.

It is an hundred and twenty feet long, and the same in breadth, without including the measurement of the chapels and the adjacent chambers. Its height within is nearly fifteen feet, although the floor has been greatly raised by the accession of dust, and of the sediment of the water which falls into it in the rainy season. The whole of this vast structure, situate in a hill of considerable height, is cut in the solid rock. The pillars supporting the roof are also parts of the rock which have been left standing by the architect. They are of an uncommon order; but have an agreeable enough effect.

The walls of this temple are ornamented with figures in bas-relief, so prominent, that they are joined to the rock only by the back. Many of these figures are of a collossal size; being some ten, some twelve, and some even fourteen feet high. Neither in design, nor in execution, indeed, can these bas-reliefs be compared with the works of the Grecian sculptors. But they are greatly superior in elegance to the remains of the ancient Egyptian sculpture. They are also finer than the bas-reliefs from the ruins of Persepolis. No doubt, then, but the arts were cultivated by the ancient Indians with better success than is commonly supposed.

Probably these figures mark events relative to the mythology and fabulous history of the Indians, for they seemed to be representative of gods and heroes. But, to be able to understand them, we should know more than we at present do of the manners and religion of this ancient nation. The modern Indians are so ignorant, that I could obtain from them no information concerning those antiquities. One man who pretended to explain the character of one of the largest statues, assured me that it was Kaun, one of their ancient fabulous princes, famous for his cruelties committed upon his sister's children. The statue, which is in other respects well formed, has eight arms; an emblem of power, which the Indians give to their allegorical figures.

I have given designs of these allegorical figures (in the larger works), which will make them better understood than dry description can. There are, however, some particulars about them, which prove the stability of the manners of the Indians, and afford points for the comparison of ancient with modern customs. None of these figures has a beard; and all them very scanty whiskers. At present, the young Indians wear all whiskers; and such as are advanced in life leave commonly the whole beard to grow. The lips of these figures are always thick; and their ears are lengthened out by large pendents; ornaments which they almost all wear. Several of them wear a small cord, in the fashion of a scarf; a mode now prevalent among the Brahmins.

One woman has but a single breast; from which it should seem, from the story of the Amazons, was not unknown to the old Indians. Several figures, as well masculine as feminine, have one arm leaning on the head of a male or female dwarf; from which it should seem that these monsters of the human species have always been an object of luxury and magnificence among the tasteless great. Several of these figures have hair on the head, which seems not to be of its native growth, but is perfectly like a wig; so that this covering for the head appears to be of very ancient invention. The female bosom is always perfectly round; from which it seems that the Indian fashion of wearing thin wooden cases upon the breasts is also very ancient. One woman too appears bearing her child in the same attitude which is still in use among the Indians, and which forms those children to stand firmly upon their feet and legs.

The head dress of these female figures is commonly an high-crown bonnet. I have, however, observed also a turban. Some are bare-headed, and have their hair at least well combed, if it is not rather a periwig they wear. Several are naked. The dress of others is more nearly like that of the moderns. Some of the women wear a cap. In many places the handkerchief, still used through all India, is observable in the hands of the inferior figures.

In several parts of these bas-reliefs appears the famous Cobra de Capello, a sort of serpent, which the human figures treat with great familiarity. These serpents are still very common in the isle of Elephanta, the inhabitants of which are not afraid of them, but say that they are friendly to man, and do no harm, unless when intentionally provoked. Certain it is, however, that their bite is mortal.

On each side of this temple is a chapel, nine feet high, consequently lower than the principal building. The walls of these chapels are also covered with bas-relief figures on a smaller scale than those upon the walls of the temple. Behind the chapels are three chambers, the walls of which display no sculptures; their uses I could not conjecture.

The smallest of the chapels, having no sculptured figure, but that of the god Gounis, is still in a state of neat preservation, which must be owing to the cares of the present inhabitants, whom I saw repair thither to perform their devotions. Before the entrance into this chapel I found a pile of shapeless stones newly bedaubed with red paint. I should suppose that the modern Indians no longer adore their ancient gods, but have adopted new objects of worship, whom they represent by stones painted red, for want of more artificial statues. In many places through India, indeed, may be seen similar piles of red stones, which are held in high veneration among a people who have now almost entirely lost all knowledge of the fine arts.

The rest of the temple being perfectly neglected, is now the haunt of serpents and beasts of prey. One dares not enter it without first making several discharges of firearms, to expel those creatures. Even after using this precaution, a Dutchman was once in great danger from swarms of wasps of a peculiar species, which he had roused from their nests with his gun. In the hot season horned cattle resort to the lower chambers of the temple, to drink of the water which is deposited there during the rains.

As little is there any hope of obtaining any information from the present inhabitants of the island concerning the period when this temple was built. Those good folks relate with simplicity, that a number of strangers came one night into the island, and reared this edifice before the return of daylight. Men seemed fond of the marvellous in India, as elsewhere.

On a hill, at a small distance, there is said to be another temple. But, to it, there is no open road; and, as the grass was at that time very tall, my guides would not accompany me thither, for fear of serpents and wild animals.

Besides, this is not the only old temple remaining in India. I have already mentioned those in the isle of Salset, three of which standing at Kanari, Poniser, and Monpeser have been described by M. Anquetil. I have already, mentioned, that access into this island cannot be obtained without a passport from the Mahratta governor at Tana or perhaps from the sovereign. Such a passport I durst not ask for the purpose of gratifying my curiosity as to the temples; as the Mahrattas had lately seized a vessel, and were not, even then, in a good understanding with the English.

Freyer has described the temple of Dunganes, and Thevenot that of Iloura, both hewn out in the solid rock, like that of Elephanta. Near Fort Victoria is another very large temple, hewn out also in solid rock, and divided in twenty-five separate chambers. One perfectly like this is to be found in the vicinity of the town of Teridschanapalli.

These monuments of the ancient splendour of the Indians deserve, upon several accounts, the attention of our men of learning. We go to see pyramids no wise worthy of comparison with these pagodas. It would require more labour and skill to cut out such spacious apartments in rocks, and to ornament them with such large and beautiful pieces of sculpture, than to raise those huge piles of soft, calcareous stones, which the builder found ready at his hand. The pyramids appear to have been reared by the toil of barbarous slavery; the temples of India are the works of a magnificent and enlightened people.

The Indians are, besides, the most ancient of the nations whose history is known, and have best retained their ancient usages and opinions. We know that the inhabitants of other countries in the East, the Greeks, and perhaps too the Egyptians, drew the first elements of their knowledge from India. It may farther be presumed, that the examination of Indian antiquities would throw new light on those opinions and modes of worship which were by degrees diffused through other parts of the East, and the spread at last into Europe. These discoveries, again, would throw new light on the antiquities of other nations.

These hopes are the more plausible, as the Indians have still books which were written in the most remote times, and of which the language is at present understood. The books might explain the monuments and the monuments again might serve as a commentary upon those books, and the history of the nation.

It were to be wished, that some enlightened scholars would undertake a voyage into India for the purpose of investigating its antiquities. But, such an undertaking is more than can be expected from any private person, and might be worthy of the patronage of a prince or a nation. The Portuguese who were for two centuries masters of Salset, must have been well acquainted with these temples, for they converted that of Kanari into a church. But, instead of seeking to make those monuments known to other nations, they fought to conceal them and covered the finest of the bas-reliefs with plaster. The English, although they have been settled at Bombay for these hundred years now have still neglected these researches. It is to be hoped, that they will at length think of meriting the gratitude of the public, by bringing those hidden curiosities to light, which lie in the extensive conquests on the continent, now possessed by that nation.

VISIT TO BHORE GHAUT.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and a party of upwards of twenty gentlemen, left Parell Station by special train to Khandalla, with the object of seeing the Bhore Ghaut works. The train reached Khandala about a quarter past one o'clock, and at the station H. R. H. was received by Sir Jamsetjee, whose guest he was to be during his stay there. Preparations had been made for the illustrious visitor by having the station decorated gaily with flags, &c. On H. R. H. alighting, he at once proceeded to Sir Jamsetjee's family house, where he was to partake of luncheon, in a carriage and four which had been sent up from Bombay by the Parsee Baronet. The mansion house of Sir Jamsetjee was tastefully decorated by flags, evergreens, &c., and everything was done which it was thought would contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of the Duke. After luncheon, arrangements for which we may say were made by Mr. Pallonjee of the Adelphi Hotel, the party left for Bombay about three o'clock, and reached Parell shortly before seven o'clock. Sir Jamsetjee came down to Bombay in the same carriage with His Excellency the Governor and the Duke.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE SUBMARINE CABLE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ON BOARD GREAT EASTERN s.s., ADEN.

THE termination of a sea-voyage, whether long or short, whether from Dover to Calais, or from Southampton to Adelaide, is generally hailed with delight. And no wonder: the *ennui* inseparable and resulting from the constraint and monotony of existence on most ships is wearisome in the extreme. Life on the Great Eastern, however, affords a marked contrast to this. The boredom exists not—liberty and variety, that are its greatest dispellers, have rendered our trip thus far so very enjoyable that I think I may safely affirm that the only thing dreaded was the final accomplishment of our mission and our arrival in Aden. Indeed it is a strain on the imagination, as it were, to realize that one is on shipboard at all. The perfect smoothness of our passage and the immoveable steadiness of the huge vessel prevented any one of us from feeling in the slightest degree the usual disagreeables that are generally experienced by landsmen shortly after embarkation. Nor does that subtle perfume, more curious than agreeable, which appears to be fabricated on board every ship afloat and kept for the especial benefit or otherwise of those who go down to the sea in ships, exist in the remotest degree here, nor have we those terrible traps and shams which convert every sofa into a locker, or table into a bunk that are ordinarily so distracting. No, on the Great Eastern, as in a dwelling house on land, cupboards show themselves as cupboards, and berths are not convertible into escritoires or what-nots—there is room for everything without dissemblance or Box and Cox metamorphoses, for which reason probably is it that life on the Great Eastern is more like that of an hotel than of a ship, and therefore is it that when it comes to a close we shall make our adieu with regret, while we retain souvenirs the most agreeable of the happy moments it has provided for us. So much for the ship, now for the cable and the expedition.

The number of Clerks and Superintendents and Overseers engaged in the administration on board were so puzzling to me at first and so interesting to me when I understood the different occupations of each, that I must endeavour to explain (before touching upon the *matériel*) the *personnel* of the enterprize. To begin with: Captain Halpin is at the head of the undertaking and under him are two separate departments. First the mechanical, until lately under the personal superintendence of Sir Samuel Canning, but now transferred to his lieutenant, which has to lay the cable; and secondly the electrical, under Mr. Laws, which has to test it, so as to ensure its perfect working order. But there is yet another department on board connected with the enterprize by no means unimportant, I allude to the staff sent by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, to watch their interests and oversee on their behalf: this staff is under Mr. Forde, the partner of Mr. Latimer Clarke, of Submarine renown—and it will be his duty, being satisfied that all is in proper working order and substantial condition, to grant a certificate of the completion of the contract to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, who have chartered the ship and have manufactured and laid the cable for the first-named company.

I will not weary you with a description of the cable or its manufacture, as both of these subjects have been ventilated long ago. I will therefore proceed to describe the process of laying the cable which was, as you know, disposed in three circular tanks on board.

Nearly all the difficulties and disasters which have hitherto occurred in cable-laying have proceeded from bad coiling in the tanks, which is easily understood when you consider the really great rate at which it is paid out—from four to eight knots per hour. In this cable, therefore, the greatest possible care was taken in the coiling or stowage which, combined with the Clarke's compound (powdered flint, bitumen, &c.,) with which it is covered, effectually prevented it from sticking together and two circles, so to speak, coming up together. It is coiled from the centre of the tank to the circumference, back again by a straight cross-line, and again from the centre to the circumference until the tank is full. By this means you will perceive that each "flake" or layer is composed of a series of *eccentric* rings, that is, it commences in the centre so that in running out, the cable is never pulled over the rest of the "flake;" besides which, from eight to a dozen men are in the tank, who stand upon the next ring exterior to the one running, and prevent it from dragging it up in the case of an unforseen adhesion. Each tank is fitted with an interior framework called a "crinoline" (not very unlike those mysterious bird-cage arrangements, in which ladies used to delight, except that it is flat) which is moveable and can be raised and lowered at pleasure. Under the skirt and up the waist of this the cable runs up the hatchway over a double-flanged wheel which leads to a trough down which the cable passes to the breaks, which are composed of a series of wheels, double-flanged or grooved, which are checked by common breaks, so as to regulate their speed and consequently that of the cable which is pressed into the grooves by means of some smaller wheels called jockeys, surrounded with Indian rubber, which ride as it were on the cable and apply a pressure which is caused by weights attached to their axles. Each wheel and its jockey therefore resemble the figure 8 with the lower circle of nearly twice the diameter of the one above: between these the cable passes on to another double-flanged wheel or "drum" of some eight feet in diameter, round which it is passed 3 times (after the manner of a cable on a capstan): the drum is also provided with breaks which produce a friction variable according to the weights applied; this controls the cable, and is capable of stopping it entirely if necessary. After this it passes under a running wheel which moves perpendicularly and is raised or lowered by the cable according to the strain upon it. This wheel is simply for the purpose of showing the strain, and is called a Dianometer. From this it passes over the stern wheel down to the depths of the ocean caves, where it finds its final resting place. You will understand that the cable is not laid tightly, but that a certain quantity of "slack" or extra quantity is allowed to run out, in order that it should not be strained in the event of irregularities in the sea bottom and to enable it to be picked up in case of a fault, without breaking. This slack is supposed to lie on the sea-bottom, where it is level, in a sort of serpentine wriggle. Of course the quantity of "slack" necessary to be paid out varies in proportion to the depth of the sea; for instance, in 2,000 fathoms about 15 per cent. of slack is necessary, whereas in 100 fathoms probably 2 per cent. would suffice. This is therefore regulated by the breaks on the drum—the application of increased weight diminishing the quantity of slack or a removal of weight lightening the friction, and thereby allowing the cable to run more freely and augment the proportion of slack. This drum has a sort of small dial in connection with its axle which registers the number of revolutions of the drum and records the quantity of cable paid out. Besides this there are marks on the cable at intervals of a mile (it is manufactured in mile lengths) which as they come come up are noted by the gentleman in attendance together with the time of their appearance. Without going into minute details, which would only complicate without improving my description, I have thus given you, as well as I can, the main features of the paying-out machinery—which, interesting as it is, is far less attractive than the mysteries of the testing room, which even with the aid of diagrams would be exceedingly difficult to explain, and, without such assistance, perfectly impossible. I will therefore, although delighted with the subject and its delicate details, content myself with describing some of the purposes it serves and the results which it achieves.

First it ascertains the amount of resistance offered by the cable to the electric current. Pardon me if my remarks are too elementary to interest your more profound readers: there are, I am convinced, some who notwithstanding their general intelligence may be ignorant on the subject, and to them I address these premises. Every conductor of electricity offers *some* resistance to the current—this resistance is measured by means of a "unit," that is to say, by a standard of which there are several kinds: the one used on board this ship is that of the British Association—namely, the resistance offered by a column of mercury one metre in length and one millimetre in diameter, on the principle of a column of mercury in a barometer tube. The reason mercury has been chosen is, that it is less effected as a conductor by temperature than any other substance; at the same time it is by no means the best conductor (*i.e.*, offers the least resistance); silver is the best and copper the next, as you will see by the following. Supposing the conductivity of silver to be represented by 100, then that of pure copper would be 99 9, while ordinary copper would be only 40·—iron about 15·, and mercury only 1·6. This shows silver and copper to be nearly equal, and more than sixty times as good conductors as mercury. But, however, any thing will do for a standard or unit which is technically called an *ohm*: one million ohms are called a *megohm* and one millionth part of an ohm a *microhm*. Now in precisely the same way as the best conductors of electricity so do the worst—that is the best non-conductors—conduct in some slight degree, so that while the core of the cable offers some resistance, so does the outer covering somewhat conduct, or absorb if you will, the electric current, and it is in the testing room that by the most beautifully delicate experiments it can be ascertained in how many hundreds of megohms the core conducts and in how many microhms the insulating covering is deficient as a non-conductor—so that actually the measuring capacity of these instruments ranges over billions of infinitessimal divisions. And such is the nature of electricity, that the conductivity or non-conductivity of the core and insulator change every instant, so as to necessitate a constant, never-ceasing series of tests, the result of which never passing certain limits are guarantees that the cable is in a healthy condition. If a fault occur, these instruments instantly show it as follows—the core becomes a less perfect conductor and therefore shows more resistance, the insulator becomes a less perfect non-conductor and consequently shows less non-resistance. Of course these bounds of safety are determined by experience, so that although the electrical condition of the cable alter every second, yet no apprehension is entertained unless these limits are exceeded. This is the principle of these tests, however crudely expressed, and if my explanation is intelligible, you will pardon my statements not being altogether *au pied de la lettre*. There is yet another series of experiments which these instruments can perform, that of discovering where, *i.e.* at what distance, a fault exists should one occur. This is done by the application of the following principle: Supposing a trough of two feet deep and one hundred feet long and one foot broad—a certain quantity of fluids would fill this trough to a certain height, but if you diminished the length of the trough to 50 feet, then the same quantity of fluids would fill it to double the previous height. In the same way if a fault occurs in the cable it shortens the cable, as it were, and the electric current is proportionately stronger as the injury is nearer to the end at which it is charged. As the force of current can be measured with the greatest imaginable minuteness, it merely becomes a matter of proportion and ratio to discover the locality of the fault.

I now come to our progress, which has been most satisfactory. We started, you know, on the morning of Monday, 14th instant, and left Malabar Point at about 5 o'clock in the evening. Up to Tuesday at noon we had made 95½ knots, and the average speed of the ship has been ever since somewhat over 5 knots per hour, while that of the cable has been about 15 per cent. more to provide for the necessary amount of "slack," to which I alluded before. On the score of weather we have been most fortunate—no sea on at all—and only sufficient wind to cool us comfortably without causing waves which would make the ship roll. Blessed with such luck, without a single accident of any sort or description, we have arrived in Aden sooner than was expected or even desired by those who have no actual stake in the enterprize. I must not omit to describe a very interesting operation which has been twice performed with most perfect success—that of shifting from one tank to another. We commenced, as you are perhaps aware, by paying out from the aft tank, which contained 596 knots of cable. When this was consumed the fore tank came into requisition, and the process of shifting was performed at about 2 o'clock A.M. on the morning of Saturday the 19th. The end of the cable in the aft tank had been spliced to the beginning of that in the fore tank, previously, and the length of cable connecting the two coils was laid in a trough on deck, so that coming up from the fore tank over a running wheel it ran along this trough down in to the aft tank between the crinoline and the side of the tank and then (after the rest of the cable in the aft tank had been paid out) up through the waist of the crinoline over the wheel, drum, &c. into the sea. At the moment of shifting, the engines were stopped for a few minutes while the crinoline was opened and the "bight" or lock was handed up over the wheel and allowed to straighten itself in the trough, as the ship slowly moving forward caused it to pay out gently until at last a direct communication existed from the stern to the fore tank and the cable began to run from thence. Then the engines were started again and the "shifting" was effected. On Monday 21st another "shift" from the fore to the main tank was made at about 7 A.M., and this time the process was perhaps more interesting because more dangerous, or I should say, critical than before—as the cable was then lying *double* from the main to the fore tank, and this great loop had to be carried aft by the men as it was slowly run out astern by the inertial movement of the ship. You will of course perceive that the danger consists in the possibility of some accident twisting the "bight" and the drawing it into a knot, which must at least prove fatal to the insulation if in endeavouring to pass the paying-out jear it did not snap it altogether.

Notwithstanding all the precautions and consequent exemption from any sort of accident, the following comical incident will show you how every one concerned is on the tender hooks of continual anxiety and apprehension. On the second morning after the start as we were at breakfast a terrible sound smote our ears—a sound as of a gong and the shutting off of steam,—the first the dread signal of danger and the second the instant result of any accident. Away we rushed on deck in horrible consternation expecting to witness a scene of hurry and scramble. Imagine our delight and surprise at finding the usual tranquillity prevailing as placidly as ever, and at perceiving astonishment in the reply to our enquiries and assurance that no gong had sounded at all—that all was going on smoothly. Almost immediately we discovered that this alarm had been caused by the gurgling of water escaping out of a bath, the plug of which had been taken out by some gentleman who was then completing his toilette. Of course we "chaffed" one another and accused each other of "tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect, a broken voice" &c., and resumed our broken breakfast. There have been plenty of other incidents to make our time pass quickly and changefully—for instance, signalling to the Chiltern every now and then with flags by day and lamps at night—and this reminds me of another little joke. The 18th was Captain Halpin's birth-day, to which we did full honour at dessert. On the 21st, at 9 o'clock in the evening, we were somewhat alarmed by perceiving that the Chiltern was burning blue lights, discharging rockets and coming up to us. Immediately the signalling lamps were ordered out, and after much flashing and replying, we discovered that Captain Errington of the Chiltern, thinking that it was Captain Halpin's birth-day, chose those means of congratulating him. Then again we passed a P. and O. ship going from Aden to Bombay, and we "rocketed" and "blue lighted" to a great extent, in fact illuminated the ship as we passed each other to which she replied *en même sorte*. Then visiting the different parts of the ship—the Hospital, which is very comfortable and capitally superintended by Dr. Allchin—the engine-rooms to which I paid a special visit with Mr. Beckwith the Chief Engineer, who also showed me the Ice house and explained to me the process which I was witnessing of making ice—and the splicing of the cable, which is always an interesting sight, and a hundred other curious and interesting means of passing the time have rendered our voyage on the Great Eastern not only an epoch in our lives, but a time of profit to our minds and gratification to our intelligence; nor can I finish my letter without testifying to the studied kindness of the Captain and every body under him to us poor children of the fourth estate. They have wearied themselves in explaining and showing everything, and have in every way endeavoured to make our voyage a happy one—in this they have perfectly succeeded. On Saturday, 27th February, we cut the "deep sea" cable and spliced it to the "intermediate." This you will understand extends for some twenty or thirty miles connecting the "Deep Sea" with the "Shore End." The weather which has been so beautifully favourable throughout being then very boisterous, the "intermediate" after being cut and buoyed according to programme was left to take care of itself within seven miles of Aden, while we cruised about in order not to run it down or to get into trouble ourselves for want of sea room.

12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

We are going to lay the shore end to-day, and shall probably start to-morrow to go up the Red Sea with about 300 miles of cable. When we return you shall have another letter reporting our progress from

"MEIRELLES."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MORE REDUCTIONS.

THE Governor General in Council having had under consideration the subject of the organization of the Money Order Department in Madras and Bombay, and the Paper Currency Department in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Sinde, with a view to carry out in those departments such reductions of expenditure as may be practicable, has been pleased to resolve—

First.—That the undermentioned offices shall be abolished:—

1. Controller of the Money Order office, Madras and Bombay, and Assistant to the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency, Lahore, and Sinde circles.

Second.—That the work appertaining to the Money Order Department in Madras and Bombay shall be performed in the offices of the Accountants General in those Presidencies by such assistants as the Accountants General may select for the purpose.

Third.—That the Accountant General, Punjab, and the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, for the time being, shall henceforth be the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the Lahore and Nagpore circles respectively.

Fourth.—That the Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurrachee Treasury for the time being shall for the present be the assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Sinde Circle, on an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to his substantive salary.

In accordance with these resolutions, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, to be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, and Mr. T. W. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, and to confirm Mr. W. A. Ingle, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurrachee Treasury in the office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Sinde Circle, in which he is now officiating.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

ACCOUNT of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the first ten months of 1869-70, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868-69.

Revenues and Receipts.	April '68 to Jan. 1869.	April '69 to Jan. 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	14,570,430	15,455,690	885,260	...
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	542,601	511,022	...	31,579
Forest	276,273	318,961	42,688	...
Abkaree (Excise)	1,862,084	1,834,293	...	27,791
Assessed Taxes	455,241*	772,971*	317,730	...
Customs	2,233,589	1,892,088	...	341,501
Salt	4,643,694	4,762,244	118,550	...
Opium	7,016,639	6,645,038	...	371,601
Stamps	1,922,41·	1,985,068	62,658	...
Mint	144 897	141,389	...	3,508
Post Office	443,826	575,051	131,225	..
Telegraph	177,359	142,070	...	35,289
Law and Justice	568,284	632,160	63,876	...
Police	193,246	218,379	25,133	...
Marine	515,025	166,326	...	348,700
Education	57,429	63,847	6,418	...
Interest	114,888	281,460	166,572	...
Miscellaneous	390,080	645,331	255,251	...
Total...	36,127,996	37,043,388	2,075,361	1,159,969
	April to	Nov. only.		
Army—Miscellaneous.	615,203	603,295	...	11,908
	April to	Dec. only.		
Public Works—Miscellaneous	138,775	129,507	...	9,268
Public Works—Extraordinary	...	370 412	370,412	...
Total Revenue ...£	36,881,974	38,146,602	2,445,773	1,181,145

* Includes Assessed Taxes realized in the Military Department for eight months, and in the Public Works Department for nine months.

Expenditure.	April '68 to Jan. 1869.	April '69 to Jan. 1870.	Increase.	Dec.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt.	2,100,008	2,241,560	141,552	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	295,493	539,006	243,513	...
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	302,306	321,157	18,851	...
Land Revenue	1,695,086	1,764,496	69,410	..
Forest	196,004	234,863	38,859	...
Abkaree (Excise)	183,479	200,903	17,424	...
Assessed Taxes	19,062	32,565	13,503	...
Customs	143,518	150,649	7,131	...
Salt	289,548	330,471	40,923	...
Opium	1,454,932	1,612,318	157,386	...
Stamps	78,419	84,143	5,724	...
Mint	73,921	72,454	......	1,467
Post Office	373,042	558,697	185,655	...
Telegraph	270,733	320,846	50,113	...
Allowances to District and Village Officers	210,811	172,970	......	37,841
Administration and Public Departments	937,889	993,495	55,606	...
Law and Justice	2,235,695	2,339,407	103,712	...
Police	1,960,089	2,004,601	44,512	...
Marine	645,705	349,304	......	296,401
Education, Science, & Art	649,666	695,920	46,254	...
Ecclesiastical	131,166	132,740	1,574	...
Medical Services	303,212	338,172	34,960	...
Stationery & Printing	161,749	195,857	34,108	...
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	195,360	315,876	120,516	...
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,035,666	1,066,347	30,681	...
Miscellaneous	429,239	519,340	90,101	...
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate allowances	607,926	556,783	.....	51,143
Total	16,979,724	18,144,940	1,552,068	386,852
	April to	Nov. only.		
Army in India	8,013,448	8,329,035	315,587	...
	April to	Dec. only.		
Public Works Ordinary in India (excluding Railways)	4,010,527	3,877,872	......	132,655
Railways—State Railways	7,941	......	......	7,941
Supervision and Cost of Land for Guaranteed Railways	207,123	......	......	207,123
Public Works Extraordinary	192,698	663,316	470,618	...
Total Expenditure £	29,411,461	31,015,163	2,338,273	734,57

BOMBAY.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.—We understand that H. H. the Gaekwar returns to Baroda on Monday next. The silver guns belonging to H. H. have already been sent to Baroda.

THE 4TH LECTURE in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be delivered in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 8-30 P.M., by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., on the following subject: "Comparative Mythology."

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SALAR JUNG, K.C.S.I., has given fifty rupees to the "Oorun Benevolent English School." As the object of the school is to give the benefit of education to poor youths we hope rajas and chiefs will follow this example.

COTTON EXPORTS.—From a statement submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Customs we learn that during the month of February lbs 22,368,304 of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 88,64,894, were shipped from the port of Bombay to several foreign ports.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Bhotoo Poonja, a tile-turner. The man was lying insensible in the verandah of his master's house, and smelt strongly of liquor. He was removed to the hospital, where he died the same evening. The jury found that the deceased had died from apoplexy, probably induced by excessive drinking.

HILL CART BETWEEN KOWTA AND MAHABLESHWUR.—On the 20th instant, the Hill Cart Post between Kowta and Mahableshwur will be re-opened. The cart with mails will leave Kowta daily on the arrival of the Bombay Mail at about 4 A.M., and Mahableshwur at 4 P.M. Two seats will be available for passengers by each cart. The fare from Kowta to Mahableshwur, or vice versa, will be (5) five rupees per person, and the luggage of each passenger will be limited to 15 seers. Seats can only be engaged by written application to the Deputy Post Master, Kowta or Mahableshwur, and no seat can be secured until payment in full has been made.

INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 12th March.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th March.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th March.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	39	24	29	2
,, Calcutta	10	30	0	10
,, Madras	10	5	2	31

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.

Adjutant 77th Regiment, from Calcutta.

Gleaves and Company, from Trivandrum.

Maneckjee, from Calcutta.

Mrs. Anderson, Imperial Hotel, from Oomrawuttee.

Luximbhace Misterene, Bapoo Selunker Warry, from Baroda.

Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaishwaram.

Furdoonjee Bhurjodjee, from Surat.

Mrs. Cooke, care of Post Office, from Mhow.

Abdool Aly and Company, from Nagpore.

Bazmeer Khan at Fathiaobund, from Hydrabad Deccan.

Saik Davood, at Bengalpora, from Calicut.

A. Roger, Commissioner, from Jubbulpore.

Punjaub Commissioner Smyth, from Lahore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th, 12-13 P.M.—Cable communication right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London. Latest dates of messages received at Kurrachee from England via Turkey, service 15th March, 9-20 A.M., private 14th March 11-17 P.M., via Russia, service 14th March 2-18 P.M., private 14th March 4-17 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 15th March 4-50 P.M., via Russia, 12th March 5-35 P.M.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th, 6 P.M.—The French Mail steamer from China signalled.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP MARIE, Captain Choupat, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal.

THE s. s. BYWELL CASTLE, Captain Crawford, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Suez Canal with a general cargo, consigned to W. Nicol & Co.

MADRAS PREPARATIONS FOR THE DUKE.

THE Chamber of Commerce are getting up an address which will be presented to the Duke who will in all receive four addresses—one from the Chamber, one from the inhabitants of the city headed by the President of the Municipal Commission, one from the native and Mahomedan communities, and a fourth from the native Christians.—The Rajah of Vencatagherry has, we hear, procured a splendid diamond ring, valued at between four and five thousand rupees, and will present it to the Duke.—The Government have ordered the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for putting Government House and Banqueting Hall in thorough repair previous to the Duke's arrival.—Mr. Graham, Lord Napier's groom, is under his own superintendence training a four-in-hand, and may be seen in town of a morning, doing his work vigorously.—It is reported that upon the Duke's arrival at Madras, His Royal Highness, accompanied by his suite and the chief officers of Government will proceed to Government House on horseback, preceded by a battery of artillery which will be ordered from the Mount for the occasion.—When the Duke passes the galleries which are being erected on the Mount Road for the school children, a large number of them specially picked will sing God save the Queen, assisted by the choir of the Cathedral.—The invitations issued by the native community for the coming entertainment have been printed in gold and at a cost of about Rs. 250.—The Railway Company intend issuing return tickets to those in the Mofussil who might wish to come to Madras during the Duke's visit.—The Railway Company are preparing an engine and some carriages to convey His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from Beypore to Madras. They have arranged with Messrs. Nicholas and Curths to take a photogragh of the train and of a portion of the works contiguous to it, on Monday morning next, at eight o'clock.—*Standard.*

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday, Raphaele Abecco appeared on a summons to answer the above charge preferred against him by Mr. Charles Hanwith Horden, late of the Colonial Civil Service. On the 17th February, Mr. Horden was talking on the verandah of the Hope Hall Hotel with some gentlemen, when the defendant is alleged to have come up to him and told him that he was a "convict." He was cautioned as to the seriousness of the expression, and he repeated the assertion. Mr. Horden, in a letter through his solicitor, Mr. Cleary, called upon the defendant to tender an apology for the expression he made use of in the presence and hearing of strangers, and on Mr. Abecco having failed to comply with the request Mr. Horden appeared before the Magistrate on the 1st inst. and laid the information against Mr. Abecco which we have already published.

Mr. Cleary conducted the prosecution; Mr. Judge defended the prisoner.

The informant, on being recalled, said—The defendent now before the Court is Raphaele Abecco, whom I charge with defamation. The occurrence took place on the morning of 17th February. We were all staying at the Hope Hall Hotel. I retired the night before at between 11 and 12 o'clock. When I retired my wife and Mrs. Abecco were in the verandah. Mr. Goulstone was in the verandah, but I am not certain whether he was immediately in the neighbourhood of my bed-room. I was lying awake on my bed about two hours after I retired, when I heard Mr. Burton's voice. I then rose from my bed and came into the verandah. I found then in the verandah the parties mentioned before, and Mr. Burton and Mr. Abecco. I was engaged in conversation with Mr. Burton, when Mr. Abecco came and struck at me over my left shoulder, and at the same time he made use of the expression "You bloody gut." I warded the blow, and as he ran off I pitched the chair I was sitting on after him. He returned immediately and challenged me to fight, holding up his fists. Mr. Burton and my wife stood between and tried to prevent any disturbance. It was then that he could not come near me that he called me a "Damned convict." My wife caught hold of Abecco by his shirt on the chest and begged him not to make a noise in the house at that time of night. He struck her in the eye saying "You take that, then," and she fell some three or four yards from him with the force of the blow, so much so that she carried the front piece of his shirt away in her hand. My wife's eye was blackened and bleeding profusely; on seeing which I took up a walking cane and thrashed Abecco with it for striking my wife, when he ran away through the house. He returned through another door and there was no further disturbance. He repeated the former expression "damned gut" and "damned convict," alternately. I cautioned Abecco about its being a very serious matter to call a man a convict. He said "I know you to be one and will prove it." My wife also cautioned him about using the word "convict," as the people upstairs were listening to the words passing, when he replied "I know you to be one and will prove it." The word "convict" was repeated by Abecco, addressed to me several times after the caution in the presence of the Parsee proprietor and the other witnesses whom I have named in the case. I have been in China, that is, at Hongkong, for between three and four years, as accountant in the Colonial Treasury. I was also in charge for three years of the Convict Jail, Swan River, in Western Australia. I never was a prisoner in my life in any part of the world. I obtained the certificate I now produce on leaving Swan River for Singapore. I have been ten years on the Civil List as Her Majesty's employé, and have passed the usual examination for employment as a civil clerk.

The informant, in cross-examination, stated among other things—I have been a clerk in a lawyer's office in London, a paid clerk. I have not signed articles. I was in that employ about two years and a half. I came here with a musical company. I am not a professional myself. I never managed a company. Mr. Abecco was not engaged as manager of that company: he was an equal partner. The word "manager" written near Mr. Abecco's signature on the agreement now shown to me was written by me, and refers to Mr. Abecco's *status* in the company. When I came to Bombay I did not assume the management of the company: on some occasions I did. I engaged the theatre by direction of Mr. Abecco. We had only one performance. We had notified a second performance for the 16th February, but the audience was dismissed without a performance for certain reasons, one of which was that there was too little money, and because we had lost confidence in Mr. Abecco. After the audience was dismissed, I went to the London Hotel and had two glasses of ale. I then went to the Hope Hall Hotel, where I had supper with my wife, Mr. Goulstone, and Mrs. Abecco. We had some general conversation in which Mrs. Abecco joined. I addressed part of my conversation to Mrs. Abecco, but did not tell her that she told a lie. My wife told me I should not talk to Mrs. Abecco about business matters in the absence of her husband. The above conversation took place about 10 or 11 P.M., and I did not see Mrs. Abecco after that. Between one and two A.M., Mr. Abecco came with Mr. Burton. I heard Mr. Burton's voice and came off my bed on to the verandah. I at the same time saw Mr. and Mrs. Abecco come from the direction of their own bed-room. Mr. Abecco came up to me and asked why I had used insulting words to his wife. I replied that I had not done so. He did not call upon me to apologise, nor did he box my ears. Mr. Abecco tucked up his sleeves and asked me to get up and fight with him. I declined doing so. He then struck at me. I threw a chair after him as he ran away. After he struck my wife, who was lying on the ground bleeding, I took up a stick. I did not strike Abecco whilst Mrs. Horden was holding him by the shirt. Mr. Abecco did not push Mrs. Horden aside in order to enable him to ward off the blow aimed at him by me. I made no blows at him while she held him. I don't know that the blow I gave Mr. Abecco disabled his hand. I did not then call him a swindler and a robber, or before the word "convict" was used to me. Mr. Abecco never made use of the word "convict" to me in chaff on board a ship. Mr. Burton was about the verandah the whole of the time of the row. Mr. Goulstone came after the disturbance was over: he was sober. (Witness here referred to the correspondence between the solicitors.) I did not accept the apology contained in this letter (shown to witness,) because it was quite private. I did not instruct Mr. Cleary to point out that I objected to it because it was quite private. I wished the apology to be published in the newspapers. I did not call upon Mr. Abecco with reference to this special condition before I laid my information. I should not have been satisfied with the apology in the letter of the 25th February if it had been published in the newspapers without an admission that the term "convict" was untrue. This was my only objection to accepting the apology; it was not because Mr. Abecco refused to pay the passage money of myself and my wife. I have not yet applied for employment in Bombay, and, therefore, have not been refused. I have done transparencies for people, none of whom have objected on the ground of my being called a convict. The only person who has "cut" me is Mr. Carson. Since this row I have not spoken to him, and he has not spoken to me.

The further investigation of the case was then adjourned until Wednesday the 23rd inst.

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of January last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	Jan. 1868.	Jan. 1869.	Jan. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	33,85,037	29,90,616	1,30,34,989
Bengal	1,70,05,102	1,59,49,657	1,62,02,868
British Burmah	17,69,290	17,47,879	22,89,610
North-Western Provinces	2,26,31,781	1,49 10,319	2,14,02,495
Oudh	46,49,184	43,56,689	44,94,395
Punjab	98,80,601	90,93,841	1,15,61,592
Bombay	2,32,32,427	1,52,76,987	2,13,88,959
Central Provinces	48,77,889	49,15,964	58,84,166
Madras	2,16,74,730	1,85,26,703	2,21,28,894
Total	10,91,06,741	8 87,68,635	11,83,90,968

PAPER CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

APPENDED is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	4,23,17,050	1,35,28,867	1,86,57,620	4,13,79,200*
Madras	64,05,020	27,35,266	27,28,404	54,63,670
Bombay	4,67,75,050	2,38,23,239	1,37,52,981	4,60,30,300†
Allahabad	35,92,490	25,36,269	11,03,291	36,39,560
Lahore	13,73,660	18,30,013	7,00,037	25,30,050
Calicut	7,45,030	7,65,221	1,00,059	8,65,280
Trichinopoly	5,39,920	12,27,101	1,00,059	13,27,160
Vizagapatam	2,19,590	1,68,821	1.00,059	2,68,880
Nagpore	27,44,320	22,16,958	5,47,902	27,64,860
Kurrachee	25,30,300	26,70,914	5,00,106	31,71,020
Akola	8,38,000	8,44,030	......	8,44,060
Total	10,82,84,040	5,23,46,329	3,82,90,498	10,82,84,040

* Including Rs. 88,80,718 silver bullion reserve, and Rs. 3,12,495 gold bullion reserve.

† Including Rs. 84,54,000 silver bullion reserve.

THE MAHARAJAHS OF PUTTEEALA AND NABBHA.

IT appears that the occasion of the visit to Lahore of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was by the Punjab Government selected out of compliment to the Maharajas of Putteeala and Nabbha, as that on which full powers of government should be conferred on those chiefs. Against the propriety of this long-deferred step there was no dissentient voice; and we have means of knowing that it has already been productive of excellent effect. Investiture had been so long delayed in the Maharajah of Putteeala's case that there had almost come to prevail amongst the other chiefs an impression that it would not be accorded for an indefinite period; and the feeling thus created was anything but one of confidence and security in British protection. The investiture has, however, caused a complete revulsion, and there is no chief in the Punjab who is not gratified at the Maharajah having at length succeeded to the honours and authority of his line. We are glad to hear that the accession to full authority has been as unconditional as has been hitherto the rule in the Cis-Sutlej States. The Maharajah will exercise within the limits of his state and over his acquired territories, the "full sovereignty" guaranteed to his father; and will, now that he has ceased to be a minor, have, as regards choice of ministers and officials, the liberty of selection enjoyed by other native chiefs. Those members of the administration of the state who appeared before the Umballa Commission of Inquiry some months ago, are to be permitted to return to Putteeala, but it will entirely rest with the Maharajah whether they are to resume official position or remain unemployed.

The Rajah of Nabbha, who has also come into the exercise of full powers in his state, is younger than the Chief of Putteeala, and has for the last two years been treated as a minor, simply in compliance with an application to that effect made by himself on the death of the late rajah.

We believe, we may affirm that the people of both states are very gratified at their respective chief's assumption of full powers.—*Mofussilite*, March 12.

LA MODE: WINTER TOILETTES.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

EVER since the return of the Empress from her Eastern tour we have been anticipating some marked changes in the mode—some reminiscences, as it were, of the centuries old costumes of the banks of the Bosphorus and the Nile adapted to the exigencies of our Western civilization; but the political situation has been too anxious over here for ideas as to the precise style of toilette which one should wear to be uppermost even in the feminine mind; consequently, the clients of Worth and Paugat have made no sign in the contemplated direction. While cannon were frowning behind the iron railings of the Legislative Chambers and the Palais de l'Industrie was converted for the time being into a barrack and magazine for war material, and Zouaves were bivouacking in the Tuileries Gardens, it was hardly the time for court or official festivities, or even for mere private displays. Still less so was it when barricades were blocking up the north-eastern faubourgs and Gardes de Paris were scouring the streets throughout the night. Now, however, that a sense of security has again come over those in high places, banquets and balls and receptions are nightly succeeding each other, and all the latest creations of the Parisian modiste are seeing the light.

Robes à demi-traine would seem to be on the wane; it is either the grand robe with the full train for toilettes of ceremony, or the robe "touchant terre" as it is styled, or the robe courte, still à deux jupes, for the promenade. For the latter plain or finely striped velvet trimmed usually with fringe or deep or narrow bands of fur, in the latter case with toque and muff en suite, are as much in vogue as ever. It is nevertheless becoming the fashion to vary these costumes with an under jupe of satin or faye, either black or of the same shade, the plaited flounces of which, rising to meet the short upper jupe, are either intersected or surmounted by velvet bands. For these robes rich warm tints of colour are usually preferred; such, for instance, as golden or russet browns, various shades of plum colour, notably "prune de Monsieur," deep mauve, violet, and a fine black and gold stripe. One toilette entirely of velvet of a warm violet shade is made with a short jacket bordered with chinchilla fur, a band of which is arranged to form a small simulated pelerine behind. The cuffs of the tight-fitting under sleeves, together with the openings of the loose hanging sleeves, which droop almost level with the knees, are trimmed en suite. The perfectly plain tunic has a fur border, and the under jupe has a deep band of fur some few inches from the bottom. A velvet muff bound with fur and a velvet toque trimmed with a grey feather, secured with a large gold buckle, complete a costume the elegance of which rivals its simplicity. A toilette in Carmélite velvet, trimmed with twisted silk cord, the under jupe of which has a deep flounce with heading, has its upper jupe raised at the sides by interlacing cords and tassels; while the jacket, which is open behind to accommodate the slight bouffante, has a couple of pointed basques falling down rather low in front and a vaporous-looking lace frill at its open collar.

A composite toilette of velvet and satin, both of the same tint, has the velvet under-jupe trimmed with a deep plaited satin flounce, surmounted by a heading secured by a velvet biais. The upper jupe, in the form of a mantle, with long triangular-shaped basques in front, is likewise trimmed with satin, and is caught up, moreover, in puffs at the sides. The front of the corsage is ornamented with collar and revers of satin, edged with narrow black and white lace, and the sleeves have satin cuffs trimmed to correspond; while, in lieu of the customary bow behind, small satin basques, edged with similar lace, are disposed in the form of a fan. A short jacket, fitting loosely to the figure, and hollowed out behind, and which has its long, open sleeves lined with satin, forms the usual accompaniment to this costume. Another of these composite toilettes consists of an elaborately trimmed jupe, ornamented some considerable distance up with coques and ruches in alternate rows, and divided with narrow velvet bands, the jupe itself being of gros grain of the fashionable myrtle green tint, which bids fair to rival the famous Bismarck shade in popularity. Over this jupe a tunic of green velvet is worn, closed in front with green satin bows, and raised slightly at the sides, where it is secured with similar bows, and behind to show a cluster of satin coques. The entire costume is trimmed with a narrow border of grey fur which not only encircles the cuffs of the moderately loose sleeves, but runs up their inner seams and encircles the shoulders.

A more pretentious costume is of black velvet and garnet colour faye, the under jupe being of the latter material, and trimmed with numerous small flounces, each with its plaited black velvet beading. The upper jupe of velvet forms a tablier in front, and is gathered at the sides, where it joins the bouffante, its trimming consisting of a fringe formed of small bell-shaped ornaments of black silk picked out with gold thread. A little jacket, with loose sleeves and skirt composed of four lappets, is trimmed to correspond. The Princess Dalzourski, who wore this costume, rendered it more striking by the addition of a long ceinture in sky-blue moire antique.

Robes of the most brilliant coloured satin, with black velvet stripes of more than half an inch wide, have latterly come into vogue, and are commonly worn with fur or velvet mantles, though they may be observed in conjunction with coloured satin redingotes bound with ruches of black velvet and a deep border of black lace, and having velvet revers edged with narrow lace at the collar and the cuffs. The front of this garment is closed with ornaments in black silk passementerie, the skirts being open behind to display the bouffante of the robe.

Simpler toilettes are in poplin, merino, cashmere and other woollen stuffs, the myrtle green already spoken of being the predominating colour, and velvet being the favourite trimming, with the addition at times of a rich silk fringe. Some of these robes, as well as those of lighter materials, such as mixtures of silk and wool, are trimmed at the bottom of the upper jupes and roundslike basques and tabliers when these form part of the costume, also at the neck, and occasionally at the cuffs and shoulders, with ruches of the same stuff as the robes themselves. The under jupes have one deep flounce surmounted by a heading or else a series of small flounces, either independent of, or over-lapping one another. Now and then bands of velvet or chenille passementerie will enter in addition into the trimming of these costumes. A cashmere robe, of the rich prune de Monsieur shade, has its jupe trimmed with both a vandyked and a scolloped flounce, with black velvet borders and headings. The large pardessus, slightly caught up all round, is crossed in front on the left side, where it is trimmed with a broad velvet band; the square collar falls back, and forms a pointed cape behind, and the sleeves, tightened at the shoulders, become extremely loose at the wrists, where they are bordered with a full flounce. Velvet buttons are ranged down the entire front of the garment. It would seem that the "suivez-moi" is about to reappear in a new form, for it is becoming the fashion to wear posed at the back of the neck, both of in and out-door toilettes, an elaborate pendent ornament in rich silk passementerie terminating in tassels or grelots, and which falls almost level with the waist.

Toilettes de visite appear to have arrived at the last stage of magnificence, the richest stuffs being now garnished with the richest trimmings. Take, for instance, a robe of golden brown velvet, and warm grey satin made with a long train au manteau de cour, the satin jupe having two flounces coquillés, the uppermost of satin trimmed with a delicate interlacing passementerie, the lower one of velvet edged with a gathered border of black lace. The velvet train is trimmed all round with bands of rich passementerie, that gradually widen towards its extremity, headed by ruches of grey satin. The velvet corsage, bordered at the top with a deep entredeux of black lace on a satin piping, has little pointed basques trimmed with passementerie falling down in front, and larger ones, bordered with deep black lace, at the hips, where they are puffed out. The short open sleeves, vandyked at the edges, and trimmed with lace, reach only to the elbow; satin sleeves being seen beneath.

An equally elegant costume is in violet velvet and satin of a lighter shade, the under jupe of velvet being trimmed round the bottom with a deep entredeux of black velvet on white satin, bordered above and below by a floss silk fringe. The upper jupe à traine is in satin, and raised at the sides behind coques of violet velvet and black lace. Long basques, trimmed with rouleaux of velvet, bordered with deep black lace, hang from the back of the corsage, and, joined together at their ends, follow the sweep of the train. The tight sleeves have puffs on the shoulders and slashes of white satin veiled with black lace. Another toilette composed of similar materials exhibits a reverse application of them, the under jupe being of mauve faye, trimmed with a deep gathered flounce and chicorée heading. The upper jupe, of violet velvet, has its long train gathered up and fastening at the side with a large rosette, which admits of the end falling down in spiral fashion, à la cascade, as it is termed, and showing revers of yellow satin. This jupe starts from beneath a large fan-shaped ornament arranged to show a yellow satin lining, which is posed at the back of the ceinture in lieu of a bow. A tablier bordered with a ruche chicorée falls from the front of the faye corsage, which is ornamented with a similar ruche at the neck and sleeves.

The Princess Clotilde on a recent occasion of ceremony wore a light green satin robe bordered half way up the jupe with flounces composed of darker green velvet bands, alternated with rows of black lace, posed upon a white lace. The corsage was ornamented with a small fichu of the two kinds of lace, and the chapeau of marabout was trimmed with clusters of oats in green velvet. On the same occasion the Duchess of Hamilton had on a robe of dahlia colour silk, striped with velvet of the same shade, the jupe being trimmed with a deep flounce. The redingote en suite, which had puffs behind, was bordered all round with point de Venise, and had large revers in front of the corsage, which, together with the deep cuffs, were edged with Venice point to correspond. Among toilettes de visite one may also instance a robe of blue faye, the corsage high, the sleeves tight-fitting, and the skirt just touching the ground, ornamented with an elaborate flounce formed of closely plaited ruches with coques above. Over is worn a tunic of black velvet, with an extremely low corsage and shirt, puffed sleeves à la mode of premier Empire, trimmed all round with an embroidery of silver cord on a band of black silk.

There is but little difference to be noted between dinner toilettes and the more elegant robes de visite, the chief variation being the low in place of the high corsage. Satin under-jupes and velvet jupes à traine (which can be taken up under the arm, à la mode Josephine), trimmed with lace and satin pipings, and occasionally little plaited ruches, appear to be the rule, though at times the robe itself will be entirely of satin, velvet merely entering into its trimming. A toilette of this latter class is in maize colour satin, the under jupe having a deep lace flounce, headed by a band of maize velvet. The second jupe, which similates a Court train, is likewise bordered with lace as high as the waist, whence it appears to start. With the corsage, which is high behind and open in front, a Medicis collarette is worn, and the tight sleeves have full lace cuffs falling over the hands. Another robe is in dark pink coral poult de soie, and trimmed with a deep border of Chantilly lace, placed on a festooned flounce and surmounted by a closely plaited ruche. The upper jupe à traine is raised at the sides by large lace lappets and puffed out behind; the corsage, cut à la Raffaelle, has a lace chemisette closed by pink bows, in the centre of which are clusters of precious stones. Dinner toilettes of velvet and satin of contrasting tints, or dark and light shades of the same colour, are all made with long trains, to be raised as occasion requires, and carried under the arm. The trimming will be lace with pipings of satin, while the satin jupe will be for the most part veiled by undulations of lace, fixed by a series of velvet bows. Venice point will fill up the interstice of the low angular-cut corsage, and cascades of lace will fall from the sabot sleeves. Many velvet robes, both black and coloured, have their long trains trimmed with Venice point and biais of satin, the little tablier in front being trimmed en suite. The low corsage is completed by a veil of Venice point; the sleeves, tight at the wrist, have lace cuffs and openings inside the arm, filled in with the same lace, which, moreover, ornaments the puffed knot of the ceinture.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE munificence of the Maharajah of Jeypore and the integrity of his efforts for the advancement of his subjects may be gauged by the fact that His Highness supports no less than 294 schools in the Jeypore State. The number of scholars who are educated in these schools is nearly eight thousand.—*Pioneer.*

THE income and expenditure of Bhurtpore last year would have exactly balanced each other, but that the Maharajah, amongst other extravagances, became the happy possessor of a son and heir. A lac and a half of rupees had to be spent in rejoicings, and the expenditure therefore overbalanced the income by that amount. It is fortunate, perhaps, for Bhurtpore that Maharajahs can have only one "son and heir."—*Pioneer.*

PROFESSOR C. HUGHES, the celebrated billiard-player, is at Benares. He has played with the Maharajah of Vizianagram at the Station Billiard Room, but according to a native correspondent, "did not come off so conspicuously as was expected from a champion player from England;" notwithstanding which he may yet "astonish the natives" in the sacred city. He give a public entertainment on the 8th at the Station Room—*Mofussilite*, March 12.

THE population of Marwar, in consequence of the emigration of the famine-stricken agriculturists, will this year, even should the remnants of the self-exiled masses return to their homes, be less by one-quarter than it was in 1868. It is, however, very improbable that any will return, for the bulk of them were hard-working and thrifty Jâts, who would be welcomed in neighbouring states, and the emigrants themselves will scarcely have the heart to return to their desolate villages, along those roads which but lately were traced by the bodies of their dead.—*Pioneer.*

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Noor-ool-Absar* has been paying a visit to Allahabad and publishes his unflattering impression of Sir William Muir's capital. "The place," he says, "is like a cantonment for troops, with nothing save huts to be seen. Visitors who arrive expect something superior in a station which is the seat of Government, but they soon become alive to the reality on finding nothing but rotten huts and filthy lanes and streets. Independent of these minor ills, there is cultivated ground close to the station, and when the fields are being manured the stench is sufficient to sicken all who are not accustomed to it."

THE Jailor at Darjeeling died somewhat suddenly some six or eight days ago; but he had been ailing—though apparently not of any serious disorder—for some little time previously. Forthwith a suspicion arose of his having come by his death by foul means, on the ground that as he was a very tall man the Booteahs probably had had poison administered to him in order to rifle his grave of his splendidly lengthy thigh bones. It appears that parties of Booteahs occasionally prowl into Darjeeling on dark nights, and desecrate the burial grounds there, in search of human thigh bones of good length, which they especially prize and make trumpets of! In the present case, however, a *post mortem* examination shewed that the jailor died of unsuspected abscess of the liver.—*Mofussilite.*

IT is time that some stricter supervision were exercised over the Delhi and Punjab Railway. On Sunday last the down train from Lahore, which should meet the express at Ghazeeabad at about 8 A.M., did not reach Meerut till about 10 or 11 A.M. On the 10th instant the engine of a goods train proceeding up was thrown off the line at Deobund, and a spare engine proceeding down was also thrown off the line a short time afterwards, stopping the traffic both ways for twenty-four hours. The passengers of the down train which leaves Saharunpore at 10 A.M. had to be detained at Deobund till the up-passenger train from Ghazeeabad arrived at a little after 4 P.M. when the trains changed passengers and backed to the stations from whence they started. The same plan had to be adopted by the night trains, causing great delay to all the passengers.

If it be true that the pointsmen, gate-keepers and others have to be on duty the whole of the twenty-four hours without relief, it is hardly to be wondered at that accidents will occasionally happen. The complaints of non-receipt of pay for two months are very loud from all classes of employés along the line. The train coming back from Deobund on the morning of the 11th apparently had not got the engine hooked on, for on the steam being shut off the train ran away from it, and had it not been for the promptitude of the Station-master of Mozuffernugger might have caused a serious accident by running into a number of carriages containing horses, bullocks, &c.—*Pioneer.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE, on rising, (on Feb. 15) according to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, said,—Twelve months, Sir, have not yet fully passed since it was my duty to submit to this House a measure of the greatest consequence and difficulty with reference to the Church of Ireland. At the time when that measure was introduced we were told from many quarters that it was not the subject which really involved the happiness of the Irish people, or which went closest to the root of the Irish difficulty. Nor did we at any time deny the justice of that representation. We were sensible that behind that heavy labour there remained for us a labour probably heavier still, because one in which we should not have the advantage of that definite guidance and support which, in relation to the Church question, we thought we derived from the clear, established, and familiar convictions of the majority of the people. But, Sir, I refer to this subject now in the hope that those who then thus truly spoke will now approach the consideration of Irish Land Tenures full of the feelings they then expressed, and will bring home to themselves the vast importance of a subject which touches the material, the domestic, the daily condition directly perhaps of a majority of the population of Ireland, and indirectly of the whole of that population, and which, through the population of Ireland, and through the happy or unhappy results that may flow from our legislation, has a direct and a vital connexion with the happiness and the stability of this great empire. (Hear, hear.) Sir, we must not disguise from ourselves that the difficulty of this question has been greatly aggravated by delay. (Hear.) And it can be no wonder if we reflect on the nature, the constitution, and the duties of the British Parliament, that it should sometimes fall short of the perfect performance of those duties. The operations of the Parliament elected under the Reform Bill Act of 1832 were in themselves so remarkable, so searching, so comprehensive, and so beneficial that I shall not be deemed to cast any reflection on them if I sorrowfully admit that neglect is chargeable to it in respect of Irish Land Tenure. (Hear, hear.) It is, indeed, Sir, but too true that in connexion with the Constitution of the British Empire and the world-wide extension of its concerns, which touches on everything affecting the human race in all quarters of the globe, shortcomings must sometimes be found. We have undertaken more, I believe, than any other people in the history of the world ever undertook; and it is no wonder if, under these circumstances, we have overtaxed our Parliament, and if the consequences of that overtaxing should be sometimes apparent in legislative neglect. Undoubtedly, that is the case in this instance. It was in 1833, I believe, that Mr. Sharman Crawford first called attention to the grievous condition of the occupiers of the soil in Ireland, and when, in 1843, he repeated that representation, so struck was Sir Robert Peel and his Government with the truth and force of the case, that they appointed a Commission—a well and wisely constituted Commission—to inquire into the occupation of land in Ireland. In the year 1845 the Commission had not only reported and accumulated a mass of valuable and important evidence, but had also tendered most weighty recommendations. Now, had those recommendations been acted on, it is probable that at this moment there would have been no Irish land question. I don't say that they would have removed every difficulty, but certainly they would have removed so much of the difficulty that the remainder would have been easy to remedy. And, Sir, the person whose duty it was on the part of Sir Robert Peel to recommend to Parliament in the name of his colleagues an immediate compliance with those recommendations was the late Lord Derby, then a member of a Conservative Government, and since the leader of the Conservative party. In the speech of Lord Derby, delivered in 1845 as the organ of the Conservative Government, we have the great repertory from which since have been chiefly drawn the arguments of those who have urged upon Parliament the necessity of legislating for the occupation of land in Ireland. Sir, most unhappy has it been that those recommendations have not been attended to. I do not now speak of the amount of blame to be divided as between one party and another or as between one person and another. Probably none of us who have sat in Parliament since are altogether exempt from responsibility; but what I hope is, that having witnessed the difficulty which has arisen from this procrastination, we shall resolve in mind and heart to close and seal up for ever this great question, which so intimately concerns the welfare and happiness of Ireland. If there be additional difficulty arising from delay, there is also consolation in this—that we see from unquestionable signs that men are prepared—I think most men, I hope all men on either side, and particularly within the walls of this House—for a settlement of this question. I believe that upon these (the Government) benches—and when I heard the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire on Tuesday night I formed the cheerful and sanguine hope that on those (the Opposition) benches also—gentlemen are fully sensible of the urgency of the case, and are prepared to approach it in a just and practical spirit. (Cheers.) I trust that upon our part nothing shall be wanted in the avoidance of angry and invidious topics, and in abstaining from the revival of painful recollections; I trust that, by studying to lay aside all personal feelings and prepossessions, nothing shall occur to intercept the arrival of that happy consummation which I belive we all desire. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help seeing also that comfort is to be derived from the thought that, not the people of this country only, but the civilized world, look on our efforts with hearty and encouraging interest. In proof of this, I need but refer to one illustrious instance. The Emperor of the French, I may say, himself engaged in a great and arduous task, has noticed in a solemn manner and in the kindliest phrases, the efforts which he sees this nation and this Parliament making to heal the wounds of Ireland. Sir, I may well say that the Parliament and the people of this country cordially reciprocate sentiments of sympathy with him in his attempt to extend constitutional liberty in France. We wish him in his efforts that progress and success which he has so becomingly desired on our behalf. (Loud cheers.) I should not do justice if I did not say that over and above those general sentiments of encouragement, assistance—assistance valuable in a greater degree than I can remember in any other case of the kind—has been given to us by what I may call the recent literature of this great question. I cannot remember a case in which so many gentlemen, governed by the simple motives of patriotism and philanthropy, have devoted their time, thought, and acquirements, not to recommend the narrow views of a section, or a party, but to elucidate and clear up the real difficulties of the case. (Hear, hear.) Members of the Bar to whose name the title of "learned" is not a mere formal appendage—men foremost in professional skill and versed in the knowledge of the principles of agriculture—members of this House too, I am glad to say, in times past and at present, men whose names it might be invidious to enumerate lest I should by chance be guilty of any omission—have rendered us by the results of their inquiries the most valuable assistance. (Hear, hear.) I think I may say that no part of the studies which they have made public has escaped our careful attention and consideration. Sir, when I spoke on the question of the Irish Church I had this great advantage—that the whole matter had been so thoroughly sifted on the one side and the other, as regarded the general consideration of the policy of the measure applicable for its solution, that it was quite unnecessary for me to detain the House by preliminaries. I am not now in quite the same position. It is necessary to refer to some of those misapprehensions—for so I must call them—which prevail on this side of the water as to the condition of Ireland, for gladly as the people of Ireland must have seen that this Parliament does not grudge one year or more spent in the endeavour to remedy their evils and relieve their misfortunes, yet undoubtedly there do remain prepossessions adverse to the character of the Irish people, which it is most desirable we should endeavour to remove from the mind of England and the mind of Scotland, in order that they may come to a full and unprejudiced consideration of the question. I mean prepossessions some of which I am almost ashamed to mention to this House, but which have not yet lost their root and hold in this country. Some persons have the idea that the Irish, being a Celtic race, are prone to violence and disorder. Some persons again are of opinion that the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland are the same as those in England, and they, therefore, do not understand why the former do not work as easy and satisfactory a manner as the latter. Some persons imagine that the Irish, having been in a state as is supposed of constant and progressive improvement for the last 20 years, can have no, I will not say justification, but occasion, for still exhibiting feelings of discontent and uneasiness. Some think we have been legislating for Ireland for a whole century, and that we have done everything the wit of man could devise to ameliorate their condition, and that it is strange indeed, and not owing to our default, but to the Irish themselves, that national content has not been established in that country. They think the reason is to be found in the fact that the people of Ireland are a Celtic race. The Irish are a Celtic race; but I would remind the House that in 1846 Lord Russell broadly laid it down in this House, and laid it down with truth, that eviction and the various evils connected with it were in Ireland the leading cause of agrarian crime. Now, Sir, we have some means of testing this as regards the Celtic race. Where is it in Ireland that the ratio of agrarian crime as regards evictions is the highest, and where is it the least? While in Connaught the Celtic race preponderates, in Ulster, as we know, there is the largest infusion of non-Celtic blood. But in Ulster the ratio of agrarian crime to evictions is higher than in Connaught, and in no part of Ireland is the ratio so low as in those counties where the Celtic blood is almost unmixed. And, taking the history of recent times, you will find that those counties where the disturbance has been greatest are not those which have a peculiarly Celtic character, every one of which are excluded from the list. The fact is that the infusions of English and Scottish blood have poured into the elements whereof the Irish character is composed a spirit of pride and of self-defence—that sentiment which has made England and Scotland ever ready to rise in defence of what the people believe to be their rights. It is not the Celtic element in the character of Ireland that has given rise to all the disturbances of recent years, but a race energetic in character and determined not to be trodden down, which, having mixed with the Celtic race, has been the foremost to manifest its displeasure and resentment whenever it has been made subject to the suffering which is invariably at the root of agrarian crime. Now, Sir, it is said that the system of land tenure is the same in Ireland as it is in England, and that if it does not produce the same effects in both countries that must be owing to the fault of the Irish people. It is true that the naked law of the occupation of land in Ireland, as founded upon contract and not upon tenure, as in England, is founded upon the relation of two persons, one of whom has something that is given him by a written or an unwritten agreement, and the other has all the rest. It is quite true that that is the law of both countries, but only the mere skeletons of the laws of the two countries bear any resemblance to each other. The flesh and the blood with which the figures are invested are wholly different; all the circumstances, all the associations, and all the accretions that have grown around the naked ideas are different in the one country from what they are in the other. We cannot name a point in which the relation of

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landlord and tenant in Ireland and in Great Britain are the same, except in the abstract and general idea. Down to a late period Ireland has been full of the degradation and the marks of conquest, while in England nothing of the kind has existed. In Ireland the landlord has commonly differed from the tenant in politics and in religion, whereas in England the landlord and the tenant have commonly been of the same mind in both religion and politics. In Ireland the landlord does not, as a rule, find the capital necessary for the improvement of the soil, although he does so in exceptional and, perhaps, multiplying instances; in England the landlord is the person who does find that capital. In Ireland the landlord is frequently an absentee, and unhappily has been so during the 700 years of the connexion between the two countries; in England and Scotland absenteeism is exceedingly rare. In Ireland a great jealousy has prevailed among a large body of the landlords during the last 40 years against granting tenures longer than from year to year, whereas in England and Scotland, on the contrary, the almost universal practice has been to grant longer terms, and in England there is hardly a quarter to be found where such jealousy on the part of the landlords is maintained. In Ireland, where tenant-right does not exist, the law has refused to recognize in any and in every shape the right of the tenant in anything he has put into the soil, whereas in England there is not a single county in which, in one form or another, customs do not prevail which mitigate the strictness of the law. In Ireland, from the unhappy circumstances of the country—and I have no doubt as regards the present race of landlords, from their want of will—there has not rested in the hands of the landlords the discharge of that immense mass of public duties without fee or reward which has honourably distinguished for so many generations the landlords of England, which I think is a just relict and a true descendant of the feudal system, a system which never took a real or genuine root in Ireland. And lastly, whereas in England and in Scotland the idea of holding by contract is perfectly traditional and familiar to the mind of every man, in Ireland on the contrary, where the old Irish ideas and customs were never supplanted except by the rude hand of violence and by laws written in the Statute-book—which never went to the heart of the Irish people—the people have not generally embraced the idea of the occupation of land by contract, and the old Irish notion that some interest in the soil adheres to the tenant, even although his contract has expired, is everywhere rooted in the minds of the people. If time permitted, I could prove this by a multitude of persons who well know the condition of Ireland. Therefore do not let us suppose or imagine for a moment that the resemblance between the Irish and the English law is a reason why there should not be good cause for special legislation on the subject of the occupation of the land in Ireland. There is, however, another false impression which it is necessary should be dissipated, and that is that there is something extraordinary and strange in the present sensitiveness of Ireland, and in the recent tendency to an increase of agrarian crime. This idea has been founded upon the supposition that the condition of Ireland, the condition of its occupiers, and the condition of its labourers has for a score of years been one of continuous and steady improvement. In 1860 the right hon. gentleman, now Secretary of State for War, described in a remarkable passage the various forms and features of improvement that then marked the state of Ireland, and of its occupiers and labourers. The right hon. gentleman is not given to exaggeration, and I believe that every word which he then spoke was true. But the ten years which have since elapsed tell a different tale, and I will briefly state to the House some of the circumstances to which that difference is to be attributed. Between 1849 and 1860 there was a great and general increase in the rate of wages throughout Ireland, amounting in some places to 30 per cent., in others to 50 per cent., and in parts to even 100 per cent. Since 1860 that rate of wages has not generally advanced. (An hon. member here made an observation which did not reach the Gallery.) Does the hon. member mean to say that the rate of wages had reached a point beyond which it was not necessary that it should advance? I own that if it had been my lot to earn only 6d. a day (a laugh), and if in consequence of an improved state of things I was enabled to make 1s., and I were to find that improved state of things rudely changed, the tendency being to go backward instead of forward, I am not sure that my temper would be one of exuberant gratitude. (Cheers.) But, Sir, other operations have been at work affecting unfavourably the Irish labourer. Undoubtedly evictions have been fewer during that period, but I should be sorry to be driven to an examination into the causes of that fact. I will merely state that some of the most painful, some of the most indefensible, and some of the most guilty of evictions have occurred between the two dates to which I have referred. I think that of the crimes which we have been so recently lamenting no small portion is to be traced to an interference with the fixed usages of the country, and with what the people believed to be their rights, which were in some cases imprudent, and in others beyond a doubt deserving of a much stronger epithet. Another process has also been going forward with great rapidity in Ireland, which has acted very unfavourably upon the prosperity of the labouring classes—I mean the transference, and the rather rapid transference, of land from tillage to pasturage. Between 1860 and 1868 the pasturage of of Ireland has increased by 560,000 acres, while the tillage has decreased by 400,000 acres. To bring the matter to a closer test, let us look at the number of those who came under the poor law. Down to 1860 there was a most remarkable decrease in the pressure upon the poor rates, and in that year the number of persons seeking relief, who in 1849 might have been counted by millions, was 170,000, whereas in 1868 that number had increased to 289,000. There is another circumstance of wider operation that has also greatly affected the condition of the Irish labourer, and that is this—while, since 1860, upon the whole wages, I will not say have gone back, but have exhibited on the whole a stationary character, the cost of subsistence has very considerably increased. I am almost afraid to tell the House in what degree. What has free trade done for us? As regards the articles of food it has lowered the price of wheat, which has been a great boon to the people of England. But that is not the case in Ireland, where it has raised the price of oat and of other necessaries of life. By a most legitimate process the price of everything, except in the great article of wheat, has risen. That is a great boon to the farmer, but to the man who is a buyer rather than a grower of produce such a change represents a condition, not of increase, but of stinted and narrowed circumstances. There are other circumstances—such as the gathering of Irish labourers in towns, the loss of the gardens upon which they depended for their comfort and their auxiliary means of subsistence, and the compulsion thus necessarily imposed upon them of travelling considerable distances to their work—which have also had a very unfavourable effect. But, upon the whole, I am sure I have said enough to show that we should be in gross error if we supposed that we had a right to form a sanguine expectation of that temper of general ease and contentment in Ireland which belongs to a progressive state of prosperity if we take fairly in view what has been the course of affairs between the years 1859-60 and 1860-9. But then it is also said, and not unreasonably, but with perfect truth so far as the mere proposition is concerned, "You have legislated in favour of Ireland for a century, and yet the people of that country are not, after all, content." Now, Sir, this is a most interesting and most curious chapter of the subject, and I wish to know what it is we have done during that century. If we were believers in astrology, or if we held the opinion of the fatalists, we might, after examining the bearing of much of our legislation upon Ireland, almost be led to believe that some dark star brooded over that country, which, as far as the Irish peasantry is concerned, forbade and intercepted the effects of the most beneficent legislation. I do not speak without book. Let us consider how this has been in two or three cases. In 1793 Parliament passed an Act the object of which was to enfranchise the Roman Catholics for the purpose of Parliamentary elections. The effect—the unforeseen effect—of that Act was that the landlords of Ireland, with the natural view to the extension of their political influence, immediately became the prime promoters of that excessive subdivision of land, with the view to the creation of 40s. freeholders, which ushered in the horrors of the famine of 1847-8. (Cheers.) The Act of 1829 put an end to that inducement by disfranchising the 40s. freeholder. Well, that Act of 1793 had at least exercised this beneficent effect, that it tended to encourage landlords to give to their tenants something in the nature of permanence and stability of tenure, through those leases for lives that were necessary to constitute the condition of the Parliamentary freehold conferring the vote. After 1829 that inducement was withdrawn, and as the Act of 1793 had introduced or vastly extended the mischief of the extreme sub-division of land, so the Act of 1829 partly introduced and certainly vastly extended the mischief, and perhaps under the circumstances the still greater mischief, of mere yearly tenancy. (Hear.) Then came the Act which was passed in 1849 or 1850, called the Encumbered Estates Act, which has since passed into the Act for dealing with the sale of landed estates. What was done by that Act? It had a most benevolent object, which was to introduce capital into Ireland and to relieve impoverished proprietors of that country from that which was to them not a privilege, but a burden—the possession of land which they could not rightly use or manage—and to transfer it into the hands of a more vigorous and opulent race of proprietors, with a view to the development of the riches of the soil. In that Act, however, also, there was contained one fatal oversight, so grievous in its operation that it is doubtful at this moment whether Ireland on the whole is better or worse for that Act. In 1845 the Commission of Lord Devon and the Government of Sir R. Peel had recognized the right of the tenant to be invested with a title to improvements. Although the older landlords of Ireland sometimes, no doubt, may have improperly increased the rent and compelled the tenant to pay an increased amount in respect to the value which he had himself added to the soil, yet in many cases they made no such exaction. The improvements were not theirs in a moral or equitable point of view, and they did not exact a price for them. But when these properties came into the Encumbered Estates Court they sold the estates such as they were, and the purchasers bought them as they were, and no distinction was drawn between the soil and the improvements made by the tenant. So that the improvements were sold, to persons who gave a price for them, away from the tenant to whom they ought to have belonged, and the price was paid to the outgoing landlord who ought not to have been entitled to claim the property in them, and would not have been entitled if the legislation recommended in 1845 had been adopted. (Cheers.) Every one of these measures, all of them beneficently intended and operating beneficently—the Act of 1793, the Act of 1829, and the Encumbered Estates Act—was attended with operations most fatal to the great mass of the occupiers of Ireland. And it is not too much to say, with regard to the Encumbered Estates Act, that the operations which have been effected under that Act, and the use that has been made, and not unnaturally made of it by some of those who have come in as new proprietors, may be reckoned as specific causes of those disturbances which have recently disfigured the records of our intelligence from that country. (Hear, hear.) So it seems that our very remedies have failed. We passed the Poor Law Bill, and it was a great act of Christian charity and humanity when we consider it as applying to that portion of the community who have fallen into a state of incapacity to maintain themselves by their own labour. But if we have a peasantry endowed with vigorous arms, with both the ability and will to earn their own subsistence, and if we encourage a system under which that peasantry is expected to labour with only a precarious title to occupation, and ever liable to be evicted without fault or neglect, and if we then think it enough to say, "Although you are evicted, still the doors of the poorhouse are open to receive you," my answer is that this is not an operation by which you can bring about the existence of national content. (Cheers.) Then there is another remedy—emigration, which landlords have in many instances been promoting. Emigration, when it is voluntary and free, is the process which the Almighty has ordained for covering and cultivating the waste places of the earth. (Hear, hear.) But that is when the emigrant is one whose wish it is to go. When, on the other hand, he is one whose wish it is to stay, who is truly, strongly, passionately attached—and no people ever were more passionately attached—to the soil on which they were born, then to say, "We cannot insure to you the possession of your holding—we cannot even give you a reasonable probability that you will be able to exercise your industry with confidence; but there is the way across the Atlantic, and there are the wide plains of America open to receive you"—do not let us conceal from ourselves that, under such circumstances, emigration is another word for banishment (cheers), and that the country whose laws inflict that punishment and cause that banishment cannot expect, and does not deserve, the affection of the people. (Cheers.) I would desire to avoid anything like paradox, and yet I cannot help asking the simple question of the House which I have asked myself, and with regard to which I doubt as to the reply to be given. It is true now that for 98 years—I may say for a century—we have been legislating in favour of Ireland. During that time we have destroyed the odious fabric of the penal laws. We have conferred, one by one, every political privilege upon our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. They now enjoy in that respect the perfect and absolute equality which is their undoubted right. And lastly, we have, at no small sacrifice of feeling to large portions of the community, extended, I rejoice to say, the principle of equality to the religious condition and circumstances of Ireland. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, I doubt whether at this moment, so far as the law is concerned, the condition of the Irish peasant is materially better, or even better at all, than it was before the mitigation of the penal laws. (Hear, hear.) Certainly that is a most startling proposition, but ask yourselves what have you done for the Irish occupier, and what have you done against him? One thing undoubtedly you have done for the people of Ireland, and it is an enormous boon to the mass. You have educated them. But when you educate a people and give them an emancipated mind, with a free press, and do not at the same time remove other causes of complaint and grievance, I ask you whether, so far from giving a motive for content, you do not take the very course that is sure to end in the augmentation of every difficulty with which you have to contend. (Hear, hear.) Certainly you have compounded or commuted the tithes, and abolished Church cess. You have built the workhouses in which the impotent, the able-bodied, and the helpless may be received. But I greatly doubt whether, on the other hand, the effect of other laws has not greatly overbalanced the benefits which these measures have conferred. I refer in part to the effect of the Encumbered Estates Act, which, although nothing could be further from the intention of Parliament, did operate as a confiscation, in a vast number of cases, of the improvements executed by the tenant. But you have done another thing of the greatest importance, and which has not been sufficiently kept in view by the British Parliament. You have altered the whole law with respect to the defence which the Irish occupier enjoyed in his holding. You have brought in new statutes for evictions. (Hear.) A gentleman whose name is very well known in Ireland as a professor of somewhat strong opinions, Father Lavelle, has quoted in a volume he has written a statement of great legal authority from a pamphlet published by Mr. O'Connell in 1843. The statement refers to the changes in the law which had completely altered the position of the Irish occupier in the interest of the landlord. I will refer to only one of those Acts of Parliament—that of 1816, which was passed at a period when the high prices of the war began to be felt and the high rents could not be paid. Parliament was appealed to, under these circumstances, to grant facilities for eviction which had not previously existed. Do not let us suppose, therefore, that this is a case in which Parliament is called upon for the first time to interfere with the tenure of land in Ireland. The history of Parliament tells us of a series of interferences in this respect. In many instances these interferences have been unhappy to the occupier, and in some they have been something more than unhappy, I cannot but fear that they have partaken of injustice. The Act of 1816, 56 George III., cap. 18, recites in its preamble that such were the expenses and delays of ejectment that it was absolutely and entirely impracticable as a remedy. But, if it was entirely impracticable as a remedy, look at the effect. See what a defence that state of the law was to the Irish occupier in the possession of his holding. The Act of 1816, however, simplified the law to the utmost; ejectment was made quite easy, and notices to quit have ever since fallen like snow flakes. All this has been done by Parliament, and I don't hesitate to say that while the emancipation of the Roman Catholic community has proceeded in one unbroken course of beneficial legislation, the same cannot be said with regard to the tillers and occupiers of the soil. Some of these things, which, as it is said in Scripture, were intended for their good, were an occasion of evil. (Hear, hear.) I will not inflict upon the House the numerous references that could be made in support of this; were I to do so the task before me would be extended beyond all bounds; but I will proceed. The motion I am about to make assumes that it is desirable we should interfere for the purpose of regulating and amending the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland. At this first stage I do not suppose much scruple will be felt, because up to a certain point the law in the nature of the case must always interfere. It must interfere in cases where parties make no contract; already it is the law that where there is no special contract tenure shall be understood to be from year to year. We do not propose to reverse this assumption of law. But we propose looking at the condition of Ireland, not to leave it to parties, without interposition to make the contracts which they may be willing to make; and this it is which at first sight may appear to be harsh. No persons value more highly than we the freedom of contracts; it lies at the root of every healthy condition of society. (Hear, hear.) But even in those conditions of society which we recognize as healthy it is not possible to allow perfect freedom of contract. English legislation is full of such interferences; indeed, Parliament has shown a very decided tendency of late to multiply these interferences. You will not allow the man who has a factory to contract with persons whom he employs on terms which may suit them, but which you have forbidden; and you will not allow the shipmaster to carry the emigrant across the seas on terms which both are willing to accede to. These are cases that justify interference; but much stronger is the case for Ireland, because in substance these contracts, though nominally free, have not been really so. Even where the law has left the Irishman free, his circumstances have deprived him of freedom, and it has thus become our duty and our necessity to interpose, within limits cautiously and strictly guarded, for the purpose of repressing that evil. In an agricultural country; in a country where the population has been such as to cause a demand for land always in excess of the supply, and where the excess of the demand has recently been met by the tendency to carry land in large quantities out of tillage into pasture, and thereby to diminish agricultural holdings and employment, and again to consolidate farms, and thereby once more to narrow the means of meeting the demand for land; and, lastly, in a country which is almost exclusively agricultural, and does not offer to the adult Irishman that choice of professions and occupations which he can easily find in a land where mining and manufacturing industry prevails, history has but too well supported the proposition that the freedom of contract which the Irish peasant possesses is but a nominal freedom. It is necessary, therefore, to prescribe by law the terms upon which land shall be held. Strict freedom of contract, then, having proved to be a great evil, what is the nature of that evil? The Devon Commission has pointed it out. It is insecurity of tenure? (Hear, hear.) It is that insecurity of tenure which not only abridges the comforts of the cultivator of the soil, but which limits and paralyzes his industry, and, at the same time, vitiates his relations in a vast number of cases with the landlord, and in a still greater number with the law under which and the society in which he lives. Sir, the sun of hope has recently dawned upon Ireland! ("Hear hear," from Mr. Hadfield, and laughter.) It is not impossible that the Irish people when they witnessed the devotion of the Session of 1869 to Irish affairs, and when they knew that in 1870 Parliament was to apply itself with similar inspiring zeal to dealing with the Land Question—it is not impossible that they should think the day of hope had at length returned with regard to this great question of tenure of land; and after so long a period of depression and despondency, I cannot for one moment be surprised that in some cases where this hope has been revived it has, in the minds of some, elements of riotous exuberance. There is, however, a proposition which has been made, and which, in my opinion, deserves to be treated with serious attention. As I have said, insecurity of tenure is the great mischief we have to face, and I will now consider the forms in which it develops itself. Sometimes we hear the want described by perpetuity, sometimes by fixity, sometimes by security, sometimes by certainty, and sometimes by stability of tenure. All these five words express in different forms the different shapes which it is desired the remedy should assume. I shall regard the word "fixity" as meaning perpetuity, or approaching to perpetuity, and I shall consider stability, certainty, and security as expressing a somewhat different idea. They express the idea of a tenure which would enable a man to pursue his industry without fear of loss from any change that may happen to him on the part of the landlord; they do not express the transference to him of all the virtue of property in the soil. The evil is so grave that I can hardly conceive of any remedy which would not be better than the present state of things, and I do not think that anything dishonourable, anything that intends an injury to another, has been projected by those who have made perpetuity of tenure for the Irish occupier their favourite remedy, because we have not a doubt that they have seen that inasmuch as perpetuity of tenure on the part of the occupier is virtually expropriation of the landlord, and as a mere readjustment of land according to the price of produce can by no means dispose of all contingencies the future may produce in his favour, compensation would have to be paid to the landlord for the rights of which he would be deprived. I have no doubt they have taken that into their view, but at the same time I hold while the proposition is indisputable that it is attended with the greatest practical difficulty. Because the question will be, by whom is that compensation to be paid? It must either be paid by our old familiar friend, the Consolidated Fund (laughter)—to which it appears to me that the people of England and Scotland would certainly have a word to say—or else it must be paid by an immediate increase of the rents now payable in Ireland, in order to compensate, by augmentation at the moment, the landlords of Ireland, for the loss of their chances in the future. And, consequently, I do not know how a measure is to be framed upon one basis or on the other. But suppose for a moment that I put the financial difficulty out of view, what would be the effect of this perpetuity of tenure? As I understand it, the thing itself amounts to this—that every occupier, as long as he pays the rent that he is now paying, or a rent to be fixed by a public tribunal of valuation, is to be assured, for himself and his heirs, an occupation of the land that he holds, without limit of time, subject only to this condition, that with a variation in the value of produce—somewhat in the nature of the Commutation of Tithe Act—the rent may vary somewhat slightly, and at somewhat distant periods. The effect of that is that the landlord would become a pensioner and rentcharger upon his own estate. (Opposition cheers.) The Legislature has a perfect right to reduce him to that condition, giving him proper compensation for any loss he may sustain in money; the State has a perfect right to deal with his social status, and to reduce him to that condition, if it thinks fit. But then it is bound not to think fit unless it can be shown that this is for the public good. Now, is it for the public good that the landlords of Ireland, in a body, should be reduced by an Act of Parliament to the condition practically of fundholders, entitled to apply on a certain day from year to year for a certain sum of money, but entitled to nothing more? Are you prepared to denude them of their interest in the land—are you prepared to absolve them from their duties with regard to the land? (Cheers.) I for one confess that I am not (hear, hear); nor is that the sentiment of my colleagues. We think, on the contrary, that we ought to look forward with hope and expectation to bringing about a state of things in which the landlords of Ireland may assume, or may more generally assume, the position which is happily held, as a class, by landlords in this country—a position marked by residence, by personal familiarity and by sympathy with the people among whom they live, by long traditional connexion handed on from generation to generation, and marked by a constant discharge of duty in every form that can be suggested—be it as to the administration of justice, be it as to the defence of the country, be it as to the supply of social, or spiritual, or moral, or educational wants—be it for any of these purposes that are recognized as good and beneficial in Ireland. (Cheers.) If we are not to contemplate that end—although, as I have said, nothing would induce me voluntarily to acquiesce in the continuance of such a state of things as has prevailed, and still to a great extent prevails, in Ireland—it would, I own, be a most melancholy conclusion were we to find that we could not rectify that which is now wrong in the land tenures of that country without undertaking a social revolution, a social revolution in which the main characteristics would be the absolution of wealth and property from the performance of duty, and an addition to that lounging class, unfortunately too abundant in this country, who are possessed of money and of nothing else (cheers and much laughter), and who seem to have no object but to teach us how to multiply our wants and to raise the standard of our luxuries, even when we have not yet solved the problem or got to the heart of the secret of how to relieve the destitution which is so rife among us. (Cheers.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

321 Tantivey, Pickntney — Aug. 21
721 Mars, Richtering — Sept. 13
872 Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers — Sept. 13
607 Mars, Richtering. — Sept. 24
733 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co. — Oct. 2
1081 Castiglione, Cooper — Nov. 1
1759 Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co. — Nov. 9
1199 Keynon, Jenkins—J. P. Cornforth & Co. — Nov. 11
1249 Arundel, Crocker — Nov. 12
1110 Schleswig Bride, Hansen — Nov. 16
1054 May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee — Nov. 17
1184 Ophelia, Strickland — Nov. 17
1088 St. Fillans, Neilson — Nov. 18
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes — Nov. 20
1315 Sapphire, Lievers — Nov. 22
1574 Lancashire Witch, Pheare — Nov. 22
1090 Royal Family, Cowing — Nov. 22
766 Golden Eagle, Muir — Nov. 22
1417 Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co. — Nov. 23
1406 Sanderson, Humphreys — Nov. 25
1171 Thomas Seddon, McIntosh — Nov. 25
1393 Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bate & Co. — Nov. 27
679 Lauretta, McPherson — Nov. 30
1067 Rothesay, Main — Nov. 30
1205 Erato, Jones — Dec. 2
1234 Quorn, Bird — Dec. 3
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co. — Dec 3
711 Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell — Dec. 7
1542 Arigona, Llewellyn — Dec. 9
1283 Assaye, McRitchie — Dec. 29
1363 Mahabuleshwur, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. — Dec. 30
599 Alfred the Great, Odens — Jan. 8
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis — Jan. 14
582 Othercaps, Pearts — Jan. 20
915 Armenalla, Cochrane — Jan. 10
710 Cassandra, Peters — Jan. 22
1550 Glensannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co. — Jan. 25
876 Copenhagen, Cowie — Feb. 1
1022 Victoria Nyanza, Pearts — Feb. 5
1689 Cavalier, Simpson — Feb. 16

FROM LONDON.

Llaverdon, Nawries — Sept. 14
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co. — Sept. 29
945 Camperdown, Franklin — Oct. 6
847 Talbot, Oughten — Oct. 19
1042 Earl Russell, Foe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius. — Nov. 19
701 Monarch Day — Nov. 23
1416 Haddon Hall, Smith — Nov. 27
693 Margaret Pugh, Jones — Nov. 30
990 City of Nankin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. — Dec. 3
623 Clara, Murray — Dec. 22
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson — Jan. 1
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. — Jan. 6
589 Sarah Anderson, Dickie — Jan. 7
615 Leonidas, Cockburn — Jan. 7
1126 River Lune, Williams — Jan. 12
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs — Jan. 30
1352 British Nation, Rowe — Feb. 3
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Chambers — Feb. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sorrento (s) — Jan. 14
485 Ismailia (s)—Robinson & Co. — Jan. 15
496 Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co. — Jan. 16
Adelaide (s) Arcus — Jan. 28
Robert Lowe (s), Cleaver (Suez 3rd March) — Feb. 1
993 Riga (s), Tompson — Feb. 9
1060 John Dryden (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co. — Feb. 25

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

512 Marinus Angeline—at Aden Jan. 25 — Sept. 3
518 Head Quarters (s)—W. Nicol & Co. — Jan 21

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1200 L'Asie (s)—Kunkler preiswerck & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1146 Flevo — Nov. 25
686 Jupiter — Nov. 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997 Pleiades, Bellard — Oct. 22
445 Liberator — Nov. 1
Malvern, Cole — Nov. 12
1281 Oxford — Nov. 21
382 Colombo — Nov. 25

FROM NEWPORT.

1057 Gladstone, Bowles — Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

687 Calliope — Feb. 8
745 Northumberland — Feb. 19
1198 John Elliott, Griffith — Feb. 25
1282 Altcar, Harvey — Feb. 26
419 Glenfallock, Skinner — Feb. 27
1336 Douglas Pain—Lawrence & Co. — Feb. 28
813 Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co. — Mar. 4
478 Trevanion — Mar. 7

FROM CLYDE.

941 Modesty, Kerr — Aug. 17
1060 Caribou, Mitchell — Sept. 8
1910 Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. — Oct. 1
1199 City of the Lakes, Shannon — Oct. 9
700 Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co. — Oct 9
1199 City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co. — Nov. 27
1400 Lady Burn, Laing — Dec 17
979 City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co. — Dec. 22
Glasgow Lloyd — Jan 13
989 City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co. — Jan. 14
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co. — Feb. 15

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Snipe (s) — Feb. 5

FROM MAURITIUS.

528 Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co. — Jan. 28
670 Herald of the Morning — Jan. 29
325 Dauphin — Jan. 29

FROM HAMBURG.

Hermann Scheldt — Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Landsborough — Dec. 15

FROM SHIELDS.

Golden Dream — July 19
763 Damio, Sim (sailed from Galle Feb. 20) — Sept. 4
268 Innisfallen — Oct. 1
Unicorn — Oct. 30
Cymrie — Nov. 3
Sir Thomas Moore — Nov. 5
Flora — Dec. 20

FROM BANGKOK.

540 Hera, Fox — Sept. 25
374 Kustovie, Manchan — Oct. 10
950 Octavia — Oct. 11

FROM SINGAPORE.

500 Ascendant — Jan. 27

FROM BOSTON

845 Mindoro, Allen—Tudor Co. — Nov. 13
1116 Premier, Sweetser—Fanham & Co. — Dec. 1
1215 Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co. — Jan. 2

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

Inverness, Donkin — Nov. 5

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS, absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.
D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

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D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 20th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

EXCHANGE.
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1/11 3/4
" 3 " ... 1/11 9/16
" on demand ... 1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland ... 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes ... 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Subscribed Capital ... $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital ... $35,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $7,00,000
LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
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CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.
INTEREST
On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—
12 Months ... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " ... 5 do. do.
4 " ... 3 do. do.
In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.
CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE—
1 Set English Brass Mounted Double Harness ... Rs. 200
1 Set English Brass Mounted Single Harness ... 100
1 Dog Cart English, W. A. Horse and Harness (Silver Mounted) ... 500
Br. Aust. H. Pioneer ... 3,000
Ch. Aust. G. Consul ... 1,200
W. A. P. Locomotive ... 250
Ch. A. H. Good Hack ... 350
Ch. A. H., good Harness Horse ... 200
A Dog Cart, Lamps, &c. ... 200
Apply to Captain DENT, Ahmednuggur.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, RECEIVED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6 lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.'S PRIZE MEDAL BISCUITS.
(LONDON in 1862; DUBLIN in 1865; PARIS in 1867).

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CAPTAIN (plain); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (plain Coffee); NICNAC (sweet fancy); PEARL (slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TOURIST (plain); THIN WAFER (dry cheese)	1 lb. tin	0 14	1 0
	2 "	1 8	1 12
A. B. C. (for children); ABERNETHY (plain seed); BROWN MEAL (or digestive); CRACKER (plain); CRACKNEL (plain); HARD MIXED (dry); PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet)	1 lb. tin	1 0	1 2
	2 "	1 12	2 0
ALBERT (slightly sweet); ARROWROOT (plain children's); EUGENIE (vanilla dessert); FANCY MACHINE (good wine); GINGER NUT (slightly spiced)	1 lb. tin	1 2	1 4
	2 "	1 12	2 0
MIXED FANCY (sweet varieties); SPICE NUTS (very superior)	1 lb. tin	1 4	1 8
	2 "	2 4	2 8
Assortments of the above kinds.	1 lb. tins per doz.	11 0	12 8
	2 " "	19 8	22 0

MONTHLY SUPPLIES received by the SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS &c. RECEIVED BY S. S. BEHAR.
Once a Week. Vol IV ... Rs 4 4
Greg's Political Problems ... 6 12
Whiteford's Figure Painting in Water Colours ... 0 12
Norton's Infantile Diseases ... 1 12
Jones on Functional Nervous Disorders ... 11 8
The Dream Book ... 0 12
Disraeli's Speeches ... 1 0
Boosey's Cabinet, No 139, Twelve Songs by Molley and Sullivan ... 0 12
Household Music, No 14 ... 0 6
Martin's Handbook of Contemporary Biography ... 3 12
Hans Breitman at Church ... 0 12
Monthly Army List for February ... 1 0
Bow Bells, Vol July to Dec 1869 ... 3 8
Belgravia. Vol X ... 5 0
Photographic News Almanac for 1870 ... 0 12
Belgravia Annual ... 0 12
Law's Tales of Old Ocean ... 3 4

FASHION BOOKS.
Le Follett for February ... 1 0
World of Fashion for February ... 1 0
London and Paris Fashions for February ... 1 0

NEW WALTZES.
Belgravia Waltz ... 2 0
Mabel " ... 2 0
Hilda " ... 2 0

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.
The following Newspapers and Periodicals can be supplied on application (Back numbers in stock):—
The Home News ... Annual subscription .. 26 0
Illustrated London News ... " ... 27 4
The Graphic ... " ... 21 12
The Saturday Review ... " ... 27 4
Punch ... " ... 16 4
Fun ... " ... 11 2
London Journal ... " ... 4 8
Family Herald ... " ... 4 8
London Society ... " ... 9 0
The Every Week ... " ... 3 0
Young Englishwoman ... " ... 4 8
Good Words ... " ... 4 8
Cornhill Magazine ... " ... 9 0
The Lady's Treasury ... " ... 9 0
Lady's Companion ... " ... 9 0
N. B.—May be had gratis, on application, our List of Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Judson's Dyes, per box, containing six bottles ... 4 8

PRINCE ALBERT.—Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem by Munsookh.
Cloth bound and gilt lettered ... Rs. 2 8
Paper cover ... 2 0
Bombay, 14th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

TO LET, from 1st April next, two HOUSES on Malabar Hill, close to the Police Station, viz. No. 21, called JAMSET BAUGH, now in the occupation of Dr. Eccles, and No. 22, called DURRANEE MAHAL occupied by Cursetjee Nowrojee, Esq.—For particulars apply at No. 19, Malabar, Hill, to MR. BOMANJEE JAMSETJEE MOOLLAH.
13th March 1870.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.
A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.
NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.
Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.
The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.
No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road
16th November 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint. — Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. — Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. — Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows. — Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. — Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. — Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. — Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. — Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. — Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. — Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
PRINCE ALBERT. Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem, by "Munsookh." Cloth bound and gilt lettered ... Rs. 2 8
Ditto Ditto Paper Cover ... 2 0
Bombay, 12th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.
The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
TESTIMONIAL.
"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.
"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.
"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.
Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.
Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

INURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.
Fire premiums for 1859 ... £228,314
Do. 1861 ... 292,402
Do. 1863 ... 341,568
Do. 1865 ... 414,733
Do. 1867 ... 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of ... £232,239
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life premiums for 1860 ... £73,150
Do. 1862 ... 105,703
Do. 1864 ... 152,159
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. — Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq. — N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq. — E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. — and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. — H. E. Bright, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were ... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly carved openwork blackwood furniture, best sets of glass, plated, and porcelainware, a splendid solid mahogany piano, by Collard and Collard, in first rate order, hanging argand chandeliers, horses, carriages, and sets of harness, garden plants, a quantity of excellent sherry, &c., &c., at No. 57, Malabar Hill.
On Monday, the 21st day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co. are favoured with instruction by Edward Bigg, Esquire, proceeding to Europe, to submit to sale by public auction, at his bungalow, No. 57, Malabar Hill, the whole of his richly carved open work blackwood drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, consisting of drawing and dining round pier, sofa, washhand and dressing tables, teapoys, sideboard, what-not, wardrobe, chest of drawers, book, gown, clock and hat stands, drawing and bedroom sofas, English brass and iron bedsteads, drawing and dining-room, easy, prideau, and rattan chairs, handsome table ornaments, vases, Parian figures, guns and rifle, rich sets of plated, glass and procelainware, a first rate solid mahogany piano, by Collard and Collard, first class carriages, consisting of phaeton, brougham and dog cart, 2 pair of fast-trotting Arab horses, an excellent pair of Pegu ponies, sets of double and single harnesses, a she goat, velvet carpets for halls and sofas, China cane matting, coir mattings and rugs, screens, rich garden plants in variety, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.
Also about 50 dozen of excellent sherry imported by Mr. Bigg for his own use, seven years in bottles, and will be sold in small lots.
Catalogues will be published, and will be had on application, and the property will be on view from Friday, 18th March 1870.
Bombay, 17th March 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co., Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS
Of The Bombay City Bank Limited, in Liquidation.
Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March 1870, at 2 P. M., the following Claims of this Bank, will be sold by public auction, at Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Company's auction rooms, No. 12 Apollo Street, either together or separately as the Liquidators shall prior to the commencement of the sale determine and on condition to be then and there declared.
Under Private Trust.
Claim on the Estate of Macindoe, Rogers and Co
Ditto ditto of B H Cama
Ditto ditto of B F Cama Sons and Co
Ditto ditto of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree
Under Act 28 of 1865.
Claims on the Estate of Bharmull Purbut and Co
Ditto ditto of Premchund Roychund
Ditto ditto of Atmaram Mahadowjee
Ditto ditto of Jumnadass Doolubdass
Unsettled Claims
Claim on Dr. Charles Johnson
Ditto Deere Trevor Roper
Ditto Wilson and Stevens
Ditto Ramchunder Mussoba
Ditto Goruckram Brizlall
Ditto Major F L Ross
Ditto Burjorjee Sorabjee Setna
Ditto Brizlall Jaitroop
Ditto Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Kharas
Ditto T C Hayllar
Ditto H Whatley
Ditto Burjorjee Sorabjee Kharas
Ditto Henry Morriss
Ditto C F Heycock (dead)
Claims on the following Estates in London.
Admitted Claims.
Claim on the estate of Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Co
Ditto Ditto of Holland Thompson and Co
Claim in course of admission, but for which the Liquidators could not vouch safe as an admitted claim
Claim on the Estate of B F Cama and Co., London
Also the following Claims of the Calcutta Branch
Claim on the Estate of Mortimer and Black
Ditto ditto of the late W Finlayson
Ditto ditto of Goculdass Soonderjee
Ditto ditto of John Bischoff
Ditto ditto of Hajee Jaffer Moosa
Ditto ditto of J M Alexander
Ditto ditto of Captain W Smith with certain shares held as security, which cannot at present, be realised
Also a piece of salt batty ground situated in the District of Mahim between Mahim and Worlee Road, measuring about 8,000 square yards on account of Hurrichund Wittoba and Ballajee Canoba as mortgagors.
Further particulars and conditions of sale including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of dividends received and expected to be received may be obtained at the office of the Liquidators on the Top Floor of the Old Commissariat Buidings, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort, between the hour of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays until the day of sale.
Dated this 2nd day of March 1870.
B. R. MODY, HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators Bombay City Bank Limited.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
One new teakwood copper-fastened boat with 2 oars without sail and mast, now lying in the Custom House Bunder.
A few cases of kerosine oil, price moderate
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIER'S SHEETS.
On Monday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—
By order of Honootram Bhimraz, on account and risk of the first purchaser Multanee Culliandass Govind.
H K—1-20—20 cases copper brazier's sheets, per ship Galatea.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday the 21st instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the following:—
10 bales grey shirtings
7 ditto ditto madapollams
4 ditto ditto T cloths
5 cases white dhoties
10 casks cochineal
A brand new lock stitch sewing machine by Wanzer in walnut-wood cabinet
AT 2 P.M.
A handsome light sociable by Wolbear
SALE of TIMBER.
On Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder.
A quantity of teak beams, scantlings, planks, boards, &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PONY—A handsome chesnut pony, 6 years old, strong and willing, with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players
A good dog-cart, light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250
A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady, would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice
An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete
An unusually genteel mail phaeton, painted dark blue
TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.
WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.
Bombay, 17th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., No. 19, Forbes Street.
SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On Thursday, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. Shriscristnajee & Co., will sell by public auction, at 4 P.M., at the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Shricristna Narronjee given by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of August, 1867, and made between Bhugwantrao Ramchundjee since deceased of the one part, and the said Shricristna Narronjee of the other part, and in the indenture of further charge dated 1st day of September 1868, and made between the same parties the undermentioned properties.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of land with dwelling-house and premises, standing thereon, situate in Bombay at Lowarchawl Street on the west side of Shaik Memon street or Market road in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 473 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Narayen Madhoba, on the west by the house of Narayen Macoond Lohar, on the north by the Kitchen Garden Row, and on the south by the Lowarchawl street, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, partly as Government Ground and partly as ground subject to Pension and Tax under No 1068, 1195, 1196, and 1197, in the name of Jewan Ramjee, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 106.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of land with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at Lowarchawl Street without the Fort, on the west side of Shaik Memon street, or Market road in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 282 square yards and five-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Chintoba Govind Sett, on the west by the house of Ramjee Keshow Lowar, on the north by the Lowarchawl Street, and on the south by a passage for Sweepers, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as Government and partly as ground subject to Pension and Tax under No. 1104 and 1105, and which said dwelling-house and premises, are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No, 15.
LOT No. 3.
All those two pieces of land now formed into one (being portion of the Oart called Moogbhat) with dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate at Moogbhat near Candawady lane, on the east side of Girgaum road, without Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleswur, containing by admeasurement 883 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Dhondiraz Venayeck, on the west by the boundary wall of the said Moogbhat oart, on the north by the Moogbhat Street, and on the south by a public passage, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No 152 and 153, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 125.
Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Solicitor for mortgagee, at his office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay, 17th March 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.
WEEKLY SALE.
On Saturday next, the 19th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will submit to public competition, the following goods and articles at their auction rooms in Meadow Street, No. 25, opposite to the Oriental Bank, viz.:—A quantity of Lisbon, port and other wines, porcelain door plates, Hobb's brass door and chests locks, bronze lamp balls and chains, 150 dozen glass tumblers, a few bundles of gold leaves, a few jars of salted salmon, a few loaves of crystalized refined sugar, muslin gown pieces, Railway rugs, a few carboys of salad oil, panorama balls, pictures, blackwood and other furnitures, &c.
AT 2 P. M.
An English-built second-hand mail phaeton.
An old brougham.
And any carriages and horses offering.

SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON HILL.
(Opposite to the Parsee Fire Temple.)
On Sunday next, the 20th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware of a Gentleman (changing his residence), the same comprises, elegantly carved blackwood round and semicircular pier tables, a pair of large ... couches, chairs, a set of dining tables, sideboard, hatstands, whatnots, a first-rate rosewood harmonium by Strutgarth, pictures, a handsome plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a rich carpet, an iron bedstead, bed and dressing-room furniture, a wall clock by Cartwright, &c., &c.
No catalogues and the property will be on view, from Tomorrow Friday the 18th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very splendid and handsome household furniture, rich fancy goods, rich cut glass chandeliers, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, 8 day clocks, superb oil paintings, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments and figures, carriages, &c., &c., at a house nearly opposite to the Gowalia Tank.
On Wednesday, the 23rd, and Thursday, the 24th instant, precisely, at 1 P. M., on each day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, an assortment of very rich and splendid household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, comprising an invoice of new glassware, blue hock glasses, claret and water jugs, fancy butter and preserve pots, neat dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware of first quality by Sarle and Sons, consisting of sets of hotwater dishes, mahogany cases of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cruet pickle and egg frames, candlesticks, a very handsome plated dinner service consisting of only plates of all sorts, expressly ordered for the use of Parsee Gentleman, sets of new best horned handled cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, handsome papier mache tea trays, a most splendid gilt bed room suite elegantly carved blackwood open-worked furniture such as dining, circular, pier, sofa and writing tables, ladies davenports, handsome couches, sofas and settees, ottomans, easy predieu, and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, fancy China tables, table covers, first-rate large musical boxes, hanging panoramic balls, a pair of magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, several pair of smaller ditto, rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash and other makers, a first rate self-playing organ with 6 barrels, a first-rate new mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, also, elegant porcelain and gilt kerosine oil suspension and bracket lamps, double and treble branched wall shades, some first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, (women's costumes). fine engravings, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, figures and flowers with birds domes and stands, handsome gilt clocks with domes, two sewing machines, rich English carpets, handsome bed and dressing room furniture, silk down quilts, garden chairs, bird cages, handsome porcelain flower pots with stands, teakwood verandah benches with rattan seat and back and a variety of miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.
AT 2 P. M.
Two new shigrams.
Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view from Saturday next, the 19th instant.
BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.
AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.
On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of F. M. HYNES, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be hereafter given. No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first-class piano, &c, at Armenian Lane, Fort.
On Tuesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of H. G. Rowell, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.
No catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plate, plated glass and porcelain ware, a handsome circular glass fronted miniature brougham, horse, &c., at Upper Colaba.
On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plate, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of G. Ingle, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE and COSTLY JEWELLERY.
On Thursday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, very valuable jewellery, consisting of
Sets of bangles set with pearls, &c.
Ditto ditto diamonds.
Ditto ditto diamonds and rubbies.
A cap set with large pearls with a valuable diamond and emerald ornament on the crown of the same.
Rings, English set with the purest diamonds, in single stones and clusters, ear-rings of different sizes and choice designs in single pieces and in pairs set with the finest diamonds, emeralds and rubbies, necklaces of purest pearls and emeralds, &c., &c.
This jewellery is of the very best design as far as making is concerned, and the jewels are of the purest water, and will be exposed for view from Friday the 18th instant, at our rooms.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., at ALTAMONT Cumballa Hill.
On Monday, the 4th April, and the following days, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Full particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 29th March.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.
On Thursday the 11th, and Friday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Dog-cart Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½
Bombay, 17th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

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